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ABSTRACT

This is the first of four volumes devoted to reading instruction, in a series of materials for teaching English as a second language to adult nursing aide students. The two units included deal principally with survival skills. The first unit is an introduction to Mahimahi Island, the imaginary quasi-Hawaiian locale used throughout the series. The second unit deals with time concepts and teaches the student how to read a bus schedule. Each unit consists of readings interspersed with Cloze passages, comprehension questions, vocabulary exercises, lists of suggested activities, and brief lessons in grammar and usage. Pictorial aids include action illustrations, maps, and sample schedules. This volume does not deal specifically with nursing skills. (JB)

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ENGLISH FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SERIES

NURSING AIDE

READING RIGHT

A TEXT FOR READING

VOLUME 1

KATHERINE E. HUBBARD

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Produced at Honolulu Community College
1977

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Produced at Honolulu Community College, 1977.

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Finally, though, responsibility for any errors or omissions in the text is solely mine.

K.E.H.

Honolulu, Hawaii
July 1977

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TO THE STUDENT

Welcome to Mahimahi Island. This reading text will be your guide to Mahimahi Island. We hope you will enjoy your time on Mahimahi. Mahimahi is a special place. It is very similar to Hawaii, but it is not Hawaii. You will learn a lot about the culture in Hawaii when you read about Mahimahi. The culture on Mahimahi is like Hawaii's. And since the official language of Mahimahi is English, you will learn about English, too.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TEXT

This reading text contains three main types of readings.

1. It has stories about Mahimahi Island.

2. It has stories and short articles about medical information you will need as a nursing aide.

3. It has readings about language to help you improve your reading.

There are also cultural explanations dealing with life in the United States. And there are some crossword puzzles and short speed exercises scattered throughout the text.

There are twelve units in the text. Each unit is organized around a central topic. The units are coordinated with the nursing aide speaking and listening texts which are also a part of this series. However, the reading text is not dependent on the other two texts. You can use this reading text quite well without either the listening or the speaking texts.

At the end of Units I, III, V, VII, IX, and XI there are review exercises. The answers for these exercises and for all the reading exercises in the text are included in the last section of this text. Therefore, you can work through the units independently. You can check your own work as you finish each unit. We do feel, however, that class discussion over the readings is very helpful. We believe you will improve faster if you use the text as a part of a reading class where there is time to discuss the readings and to ask questions.

CLOZE READINGS

Some of the readings in this text are like puzzles. There are blanks in the readings. Your task is to fill in the blanks with the missing words. These types of readings are called "cloze readings." There are all sorts of clues to help you fill in the blanks in a cloze reading. The clues

are in the reading itself. You will discover that you will know what words fit in the blanks, or you will know what kinds of words can fit in the blanks. Sometimes you will come to blanks that you can't figure out. Don't stop reading. Just skip that blank and keep reading. Many times you will think of missing words after you finish reading the story. So it is very important to read the stories more than once. Sometimes you may need to read the stories three or four times to be sure you have filled in all the words.

The purpose of the cloze readings is to help you become a better reader. The cloze procedure will help you understand that reading is not a matter of looking at each word individually. Reading means that you can understand the meaning of groups of words. Reading also means that you can make predictions about what is coming. So, usually, even if a word is missing, you can still understand or at least, guess at the meaning of a passage.

It is important that you not be afraid to guess. You will find in vocabulary work and in reading that guessing often helps you understand meaning. Now, we don't mean wild guessing, but intelligent guessing based on what you know about English. Even if you feel you know very little about English, we believe the cloze readings will increase your knowledge about the English language and also help you develop valuable skills which you can use when you read other things.

There are a few other things you need to know about the cloze readings. Refer to Reading 1 as you read the following points.

1. The first sentence of a cloze is complete.

2. Beginning with the second sentence every fifth word is left out.

3. If the missing word starts with a consonant, the consonant is given. Then there is a blank for each missing letter in the word.

4. If the missing word starts with a vowel, there is no first letter given. There is a blank for each missing letter.

5. The cloze readings have numbers, for example, Reading 1, Reading 1A. (There are some readings labeled "Short Readings." These are not numbered.)

6. Pairs of readings with the same number (1, 1A, are about the same topic. Reading 1A is a more difficult reading, so reading 1 should be done first.

7. A complete reading without any blanks is printed after each cloze reading. Try to fill in all the blanks in a cloze reading before you check the complete reading.

TRANSLATIONS

You have a translation manual which you will use with your reading textbook. Your translation manual contains translations of some of the material in the textbook. Each unit in the reading textbook starts with a preview. These previews are translated in your translation manual. There are also translations for words and phrases from each unit. In addition, as you read your textbook, you will see (Tr) after some of the material. The (Tr) indicates information that has been translated and that you can find in your translation manual. Four languages have been translated. There are translations in Ilocano, Tagalog, Korean, and Vietnamese. Check your translation manual for the unit previews and vocabulary, and whenever you see (Tr) in your reading text.

MAPS

There is just one more thing before you begin. There are three maps in this text. You will need to refer to them for some of the readings. There is a map of Mahimahi Island at the end of Reading 1 in the first unit. There is a map of Tamarind City in the middle of Volume I of this text. There is a map of greater Tamarind City in Unit II.

Now you are ready to begin. We hope you will enjoy your work in this text. And, especially, we hope you will find that the assignments do help to improve your reading skills.

K.E.H.
A.G.H.

Honolulu, Hawaii
July 1977

UNIT I

AN INTRODUCTION

PREVIEW

Unit I is an introduction to Mahimahi Island and Tamarind City. It is also an introduction to some of the people who live on Mahimahi Island. As you read the stories and do the exercises, you will become acquainted with the people on Mahimahi Island. You will also see how the text is arranged and what kinds of readings and exercises you will be doing as you continue to work in the text.

Besides the stories, the main language exercise for this unit is to understand how we use some common prepositions. You will work with a few of the most frequently used prepositions -- in, on, at, to and toward. There is a review exercise at the end of Unit I. You should complete the review section before you go on to another unit.

The answers for all of the exercises are in the last section of this text. Check your work and correct any mistakes as you work through the unit.

MAHIMAHI ISLAND

READING 1

Mahimahi Island is in the Pacific Ocean. It is near the H _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Islands. The Hawaiian people c _ _ _ to Mahimahi Island first. T _ _ island looked like a d _ _ _ _ _ _ fish. The Hawaiian people n _ _ _ _ the island Mahimahi. Mahimahi _ _ the Hawaiian word for d _ _ _ _ _ _.

The area of Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _ is about 200 square m _ _ _ _. The population of Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _ is about 30,000.

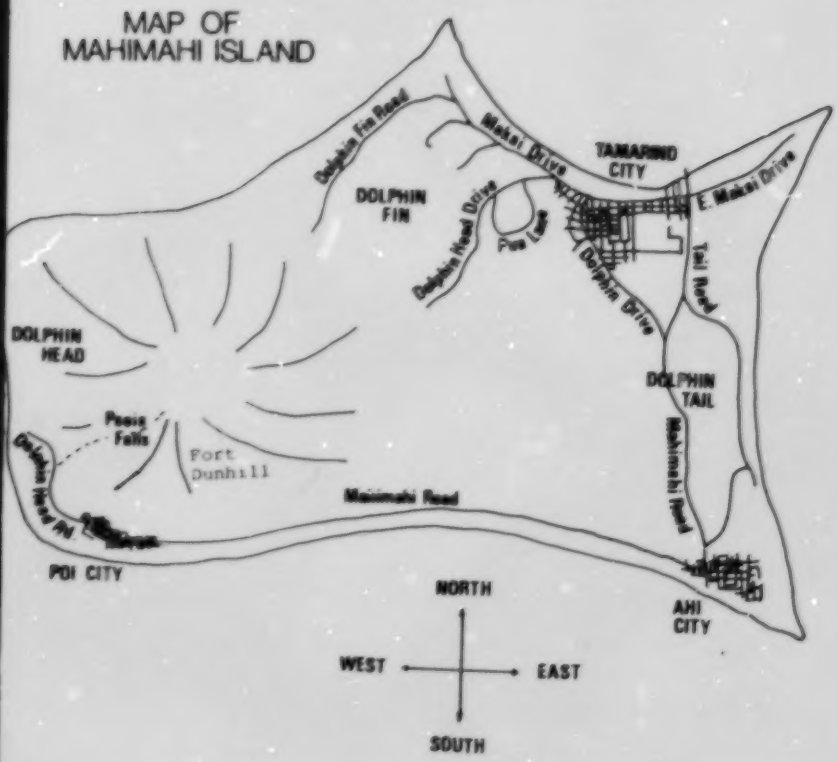
More _ _ _ more people came to M _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Island. The people named t _ _ western part of the _ _ _ _ _ _ Dolphin Head. They named t _ _ eastern part of the _ _ _ _ _ _ Dolphin Tail. Most people l _ _ _ on the eastern part _ _ the island. There are s _ _ _ _ plantations on the eastern s _ _ _ of the island. Pineapples _ _ _ sugar cane grow on t _ _ plantations.

Tamarind City is t _ _ largest city on Mahimahi. Y _ _ can find Tamarind City _ _ the map of Mahimahi. _ _ _ City and Poi City _ _ _ two other cities on M _ _ _ _ _ _.

The main industries for t _ _ island are tourism, fishing _ _ _ agriculture. Most tourists stay _ _ hotels east of Tamarind C _ _ _. Ahi and Poi are t _ _ fishing ports. The fishing _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is in Ahi City _ _ _ Poi City. The agricultural l _ _ _ is south of Tamarind C _ _ _. The

plantations are south _ _ Tamarind City.

English is t _ _ main language on Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _.
Many people speak other l _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. There are Chinese,
Hawaiian, _ _ _ _ _ _ _, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Tagalog
_ _ _ Vietnamese people on Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _.



MAHIMAHI ISLAND

READING I

Mahimahi Island is in the Pacific Ocean. It is near the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian people came to Mahimahi Island first. The island looked like a dolphin fish. The Hawaiian people named the island Mahimahi. Mahimahi is the Hawaiian word for dolphin.

The area of Mahimahi Island is about 200 square miles. The population of Mahimahi Island is about 30,000.

More and more people came to Mahimahi Island. The people named the western part of the island Dolphin Head. They named the eastern part of the island Dolphin Tail. Most people live on the eastern part of the island. There are small plantations on the eastern side of the island. Pineapples and sugar cane grow on the plantations.

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi. You can find Tamarind City on the map of Mahimahi. Ahi City and Poi City are two other cities on Mahimahi.

The main industries for the island are tourism, fishing and agriculture. Most tourists stay in hotels east of Tamarind City. Ahi and Poi are the fishing ports. The fishing industry is in Ahi City and Poi City. The agricultural land is south of Tamarind City. The plantations are south of Tamarind City.

English is the main language on Mahimahi Island. Many people speak other languages. There are Chinese, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Tagalog and Vietnamese people on Mahimahi Island.

COMPREHENSION

Read the first story about Mahimahi Island. Answer the following questions. (Tr1)

1. Where is Mahimahi Island?
2. Is Mahimahi Island near other islands?
3. Who came to Mahimahi first?
4. Who named the island?
5. What does Mahimahi mean?
6. What is the area of Mahimahi Island?
7. Is the area of Mahimahi Island about 200 square miles?
8. What is the population of Mahimahi Island?
9. Is the population of Mahimahi about 30,000?
10. What did the people name the western part of the island?
11. Are there plantations on the western part of the island?
12. Where do most people live on Mahimahi Island?
13. What did the people name the eastern part of the island?
14. Are there plantations on the eastern part of the island?
15. Where are the small plantations?
16. What grows on the plantations?
17. What is the largest city on Mahimahi Island?
18. How many cities are there on Mahimahi Island?
19. What are the names of the cities on Mahimahi Island?
20. What are the main industries on Mahimahi Island?
21. What is the main industry in Poi City?
22. What is the main language on Mahimahi Island?

VOCABULARY

Be sure you understand the words in this list. Write definitions for the underlined words. Write the definitions

in your native language if you want to. (Tr2)

1. "The Hawaiian people thought the island looked like a dolphin."

to look like -

2. "The population of Mahimahi is about 30,000."

population -

3. "There are small plantations on Dolphin Tail."

plantation -

4. north -
   south -
   east -
   west -

5. Dolphin Fin is north of Tamarind City. It is also west of Tamarind City. Dolphin Fin is northwest of Tamarind City.

6. Ahi City is south of Tamarind City. It is also east of Tamarind City. Ahi City is _____ of Tamarind City.

7. Poi City is south of Tamarind City. It is also west of Tamarind City. Poi City is _____ of Tamarind City.

8. Tamarind City is _____ of Dolphin Head. It is also _____ of Dolphin Head.

9. Tamarind City is _____ of Dolphin Head.

10. Tamarind City is _____ of Poi City. It is also _____ of Poi City. Tamarind City is _____ of Poi City.

11. In Hawaii you should know these direction words:

    mauka - toward the mountains
    makai - toward the ocean
    ewa - toward the west
    Diamond Head - on Oahu, toward the east; toward Diamond Head
    Koko Head - on Oahu, past Diamond Head
    leeward - west; on Oahu, Aiea to Makaha
    windward - the Kailua/Kaneohe side of Oahu
    the north shore - Waimea Bay and Sunset Beach side of Oahu

MAHIMAHI ISLAND

READING IA

The island of Mahimahi is in the Pacific Ocean near the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian people were t _ _ first people to live _ _ the island. They came t _ the island many years _ _ _. They walked around the _ _ _ _ _ _ and measured it with t _ _ _ _ footsteps. They drew a m _ _ of the island on _ stone. The map looked l _ _ _ a dolphin fish. So t _ _ _ called the island Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _. Mahimahi is the Hawaiian w _ _ _ for dolphin fish.

Mahimahi _ _ about 200 square miles _ _ area. The population of t _ _ island is about 30,000.

T _ _ people of Mahimahi named t _ _ western side of the _ _ _ _ _ _ Dolphin Head. This is _ very mountainous and rainy r _ _ _ _ _. The people of Mahimahi n _ _ _ _ the eastern part of t _ _ island Dolphin Tail. This p _ _ _ of the island is m _ _ _ up of flat, rolling p _ _ _ _ _. Pineapples and sugar cane g _ _ on small plantations on t _ _ eastern side of the _ _ _ _ _ _.

Tamarind City is the l _ _ _ _ _ _ city on Mahimahi Island. Y _ _ can find Tamarind City _ _ the map of Mahimahi. T _ _ _ _ are two other cities _ _ Mahimahi, Ahi City and P _ _ City.

The main sources _ _ income for the island _ _ _ tourism, fishing and agriculture. M _ _ _ tourists like to stay _ _ hotels east of Tamarind C _ _ _. The fishing industry is

l _ _ _ _ _ _ in Ahi City and _ _ Poi City. Ahi and P _ _ are fishing ports. The _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ land is located just s _ _ _ _ of Tamarind City. So t _ _ plantations are south of T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City, too.

The main l _ _ _ _ _ _ _ of the island is _ _ _ _ _ _ _, but many people speak _ _ _ _ _ languages. Other languages you c _ _ hear on Mahimahi are C _ _ _ _ _ _, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, S _ _ _ _ _, Tagalog and Vietnamese.

MAHIMAHI ISLAND

READING 1A

The island of Mahimahi is in the Pacific Ocean near the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian people were the first people to live on the island. They came to the island many years ago. They walked around the island and measured it with their footsteps. They drew a map of the island on a stone. The map looked like a dolphin fish. So they called the island Mahimahi Island. Mahimahi is the Hawaiian word for dolphin fish.

Mahimahi is about 200 square miles in area. The population of the island is about 30,000.

The people of Mahimahi named the western side of the island Dolphin Head. This is a very mountainous and rainy region. The people of Mahimahi named the eastern part of the island Dolphin Tail. This part of the island is made up of flat, rolling plains. Pineapples and sugar cane grow on small plantations on the eastern side of the island.

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. You can find Tamarind City on the map of Mahimahi. There are two other cities on Mahimahi, Ahi City and Poi City.

The main sources of income for the island are tourism, fishing and agriculture. Most tourists like to stay in hotels east of Tamarind City. The fishing industry is located in Ahi City and in Poi City. Ahi and Poi are fishing ports. The agricultural land is located just south of Tamarind City. So

the plantations are south of Tamarind City, too.

The main language of the island is English, but many people speak other languages. Other languages you can hear on Mahimahi are Chinese, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Tagalog and Vietnamese.

COMPREHENSION

1. How did the Hawaiians measure the island?
2. How did they draw a map of the island?
3. Who drew the first map of Mahimahi Island?
4. Where was the map?
5. List three sources of income for the island.
6. Where do most tourists stay when they come to Mahimahi?
7. How do you think most people earn money in Poi City?
8. Where is the agricultural land located?
9. Where are the plantations located?
10. Do you think everybody on Mahimahi speaks English?
11. Do you think it is necessary to speak English in order to get a job on Mahimahi Island? Can you think of any jobs on the island where English would not be necessary?

VOCABULARY

1. Most tourists prefer to stay in hotels east of Tamarind City.

prefer

to stay -

Stay is a common verb. It means to stop or to remain in a particular place or in a particular condition for some amount of time.

2. Read the following sentences.

_____ a. They stay at home on weekends.

_____ b. They stay in the house at night.

_____ c. They stayed in Tamarind City.

_____ d. They stayed at the beach.

_____ e. She stayed for dinner.

_____ f. He stayed on the boat.

_____ g. Young-Hee and Chul-Soo came to Hawaii last year. Bong-Sik stayed in Korea.

_____ h. The boys stayed clean all day.

_____ i. Manuel stays healthy all the time.

_____ j. Be sure the room stays neat.

In the sentences above, put an X by the sentences in which stay means to stop or remain at a place. Put a ✓ by the sentences in which stay means to remain in a particular condition. Mark the sentences now. Then go on to the next paragraph.

Look at the sentences in which stay means to stop or remain at a place. What kind of words come after stay in the sentences?

Notice that there are small words (we call them prepositions) right after stay. These prepositional phrases after stay help us understand that we are talking about stopping or remaining in a place. Read the examples below.

a. He stayed in the bathtub for an hour.

b. She stayed at the party.

Now read the exercise sentences again. Underline the prepositional phrases.

In some stay sentences, the prepositional phrase after stay indicates a place that is not specific. Read the examples below.

place time
She stayed on duty (for three hours).
place time
He stayed in the Army (for five years).

Look at the sentences with stay + condition. Are the words after stay the same as with stay + place?

English in Hawaii. In Hawaiian pidgin stay is often used for the verb be when we talk about location. Read the following sentences. You will hear sentences like these in Hawaii. You probably will not see them in writing.

Where he stay?
(Where is he?)

He stay da house.
(He is in the house.)

She stay Hilo.
(She is in Hilo.)

Talking About People and Languages

The following list contains information about how we refer to people from other countries. It also contains information about the names of languages as we refer to them in English.

You should know how to refer to your own nationality and language in English.

A person from China is Chinese, and speaks Chinese. (Many people do not know that Mandarin and Cantonese are two Chinese languages.)

A person from Japan is Japanese and speaks Japanese.

A person from Vietnam is Vietnamese and speaks Vietnamese.

A person from the Philippines is Filipino and speaks Tagalog or Ilocano. (There are many other Filipino languages.)

A person from Korea is Korean and speaks Korean.

A person from Samoa is Samoan and speaks Samoan.

A person with Hawaiian blood is Hawaiian. There is a Hawaiian language, but not many Hawaiians speak Hawaiian now. The word Hawaiian means people with Hawaiian blood. It also means the Hawaiian language.

What would we call a person from Mahimahi? If they had their own language, what would it be?

A person from Mahimahi is a _____ and speaks _____.
(Tr3)

TAMARIND CITY

READING 2

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. The people call Tamarind C _ _ _ "the city of one t _ _ _ _ _ _ _ trees." Actually, there are m _ _ _, many trees in Tamarind C _ _ _. There are more than _ _ _ thousand trees in Tamarind C _ _ _.

Some Japanese and Filipino f _ _ _ _ _ _ founded the city 75 y _ _ _ _ ago. The city is g _ _ _ _ _ _. The population of the c _ _ _ is 16,000. It is t _ _ largest city on Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _. It is not a l _ _ _ _ city like Manila, Saigon _ _ Seoul.

The residential area _ _ west of Mango Boulevard. M _ _ _ people live in the r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ area.

TAMARIND CITY

READING 2

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. The people call Tamarind City "the city of one thousand trees." Actually, there are many, many trees in Tamarind City. There are more than one thousand trees in Tamarind City.

Some Japanese and Filipino farmers founded the city 75 years ago. The city is growing. The population of the city is 16,000. It is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. It is not a large city like Manila, Saigon or Seoul.

The residential area is west of Mango Boulevard. Most people live in the residential area.

COMPREHENSION

1. Where is Tamarind City?
2. What do the people call Tamarind City?
3. How many trees are in Tamarind City?
4. Who founded Tamarind City?
5. When was the city founded?
6. How many people live in Tamarind City?
7. What is the largest city on Mahimahi Island?
8. Where is the residential area?
9. Where do most people live in Tamarind City?
10. What do you think residential means? Try to guess. Don't use your dictionary.

TAMARIND CITY

READING 2A

Tamarind City is located on the island of Mahimahi. The people call Tamarind C _ _ _ "the city of one t _ _ _ _ _ _ _ trees." Actually, there ar_ m _ _ _ than a thousand trees _ _ Tamarind City.

Some Japanese _ _ _ Filipino farmers founded the c _ _ _ about 75 years ago. _ has grown rapidly ev_ _ s _ _ _ _. The population of the c _ _ _ is now 16,000. It _ _ the largest city on t _ _ island of Mahimahi, but _ _ is very small compared t _ cities like Saigon, Seoul _ _ Manila.

Most people in t _ _ city live west of M _ _ _ _ Boulevard in the residential _ _ _ _.

Which story was easiest to read? Story 2 Story 2A

TAMARIND CITY

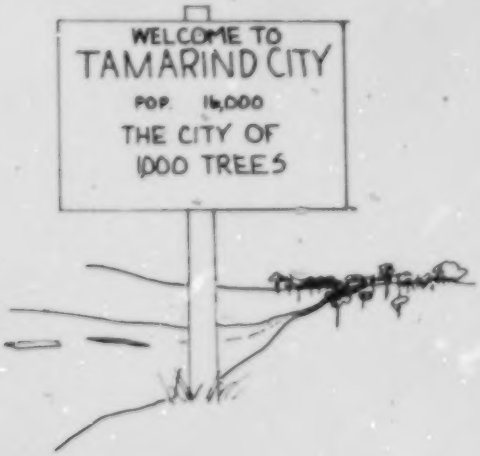
READING 2A

Tamarind City is located on the island of Mahimahi. The people call Tamarind City "the city of one thousand trees." Actually, there are more than a thousand trees in Tamarind City.

Some Japanese and Filipino farmers founded the city about 75 years ago. It has grown rapidly ever since. The population of the city is now 16,000. It is the largest city on the island of Mahimahi, but it is very small compared to cities like Saigon, Seoul or Manila.

Most people in the city live west of Mango Boulevard in the residential area.

Which Story was easiest to read? Story 2 Story 2A



SHORT READINGS

1. Alice Chong is a nursing aide. She lives in Tamarind C _ _ _ _. She moved into a n _ _ apartment in the Hibiscus C _ _ _ _ Apartments on Nene Street. H _ _ address is 1207 Nene S _ _ _ _ _, apt. 410.

2. Suzie Chong is Alice Chong's sister. Suzie and Alice are s _ _ _ _ _ _ _. They live in Tamarind C _ _ _. Suzie lives with Alice _ _ apartment 410. Alice works _ _ the city hospital. The h _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is on Banyan Tree S _ _ _ _ _. The name of the h _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is Pilikia Nui Hospital. S _ _ _ _ doesn't work at the h _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. She works at City H _ _ _. City Hall is on B _ _ _ _ _ Tree Street, too.

3. Mary Watanabe lives in Tamarind City. She lives on Nene S _ _ _ _ _ in the Hibiscus Court _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. She meets her neighbor, _ _ _ _ Chong. Mary is a t _ _ _ _ _ _. She works at Mango T _ _ _ Elementary School. Mango Tree _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ School is on Mango B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Alice is not a t _ _ _ _ _ _. She is a nursing _ _ _ _. She works at Pilikia N _ _ Hospital.

4. Jim Johnson is a nursing aide. He works at the h _ _ _ _ _ _ _. He lives in the H _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Court Apartments. He meets S _ _ _ _ Chong. Suzie lives with h _ _ sister, Alice Chong, in t _ _ Hibiscus Court Apartments.

Suzie _ _ a typist. She works _ _ City Hall.

Fill in the prepositions.

5. He works _ _ Tamarind City. He lives _ _ Tamarind City. He lives _ _ an apartment. He lives _ _ 1207 Nene Street _ _ Tamarind City on Mahimahi Island. He works at the hospital. Who is he? _____

6. She lives _ _ Nene Street. She meets her neighbor, Suzie Chong. She is a teacher. She works _ _ Mango Tree Elementary School.
Who is she? _____

7. She lives _ _ Tamarind City. She lives _ _ Nene Street. She lives _ _ an apartment. She does not work _ _ the hospital. She works _ _ City Hall. She is a typist.
Who is she? _____

SHORT READINGS

1. Alice Chong is a nursing aide. She lives in Tamarind City. She moved into a new apartment in the Hibiscus Court Apartments on Nene Street. Her address is 1207 Nene Street, apt. 410.

2. Suzie Chong is Alice Chong's sister. Suzie and Alice are sisters. They live in Tamarind City. Suzie lives with Alice in apartment 410. Alice works at the city hospital. The hospital is on Banyan Tree Street. The name of the hospital is Pilikia Nui Hospital. Suzie doesn't work at the hospital. She works at City Hall. City Hall is on Banyan Tree Street, too.

3. Mary Watanabe lives in Tamarind City. She lives on Nene Street in the Hibiscus Court Apartments. She meets her neighbor, Alice Chong. Mary is a teacher. She works at Mango Tree Elementary School. Mango Tree Elementary School is on Mango Boulevard. Alice is not a teacher. She is a nursing aide. She works at Pilikia Nui Hospital.

4. Jim Johnson is a nursing aide. He works at the hospital. He lives in the Hibiscus Court Apartments. He meets Suzie Chong. Suzie lives with her sister, Alice Chong, in the Hibiscus Court Apartments. Suzie is a typist. She works at City Hall.

5. He works in Tamarind City. He lives in Tamarind City. He lives in an apartment. He lives at 1207 Nene Street in Tamarind City on Mahimahi Island. He works at the hospital.
Who is he? Jim Johnson

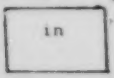
6. She lives on Nene Street. She meets her neighbor, Suzie Chong. She is a teacher. She works at Mango Tree Elementary School.
Who is she? Mary Watanabe

7. She lives in Tamarind City. She lives on Nene Street. She lives in an apartment. She does not work at the hospital. She works at City Hall. She is a typist.
Who is she? Suzie Chong

LANGUAGE USE

PREPOSITIONS

We can use in, on and at to indicate a place.



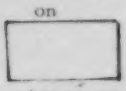
in refers to a point that is enclosed or surrounded.

He lives in an apartment.

She lives in the house.

They live in Honolulu.

You are in Hawaii.



on refers to a point along a surface.

She lives on Nene Street.

We live on Oahu.

The cat is on the roof.

He sits on the floor.

We use in with states, countries, continents and large and small cities.

He lives in California.
(a state)

He lives in Korea.
(a country)

He lives in Asia.
(a continent)

He lives in the West.
(a large area)

He lives in Manila.
(a city)

With islands and streets we use on.

We live on Oahu.
(But we live in Hawaii.)

They live on Nene Street.

at •

at refers to a point away from the speaker. When we use at we are thinking of a place or point only.

He lives at 2131 Mango Blvd.

He is at the beach.

He is at the hospital.

We can have sentences like these:

She lives in Hawaii on Oahu on a street in a house at 220 Pali Avenue.

He is in Hawaii on Oahu at the beach on a bicycle.

We can use to and toward with verbs that indicate direction and movement.

to indicates movement which stops at a particular time or place.

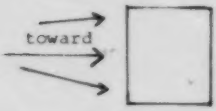
When we use to for direction we are thinking of a specific goal or destination.

We walk to the beach.
The beach is our goal or destination.

He goes to the park.

She is walking to the bank.

They are running to the library.



toward indicates movement in a general direction. It does not indicate a specific goal or destination.

They are walking toward the beach.

He walks toward the bank.

The cat is walking toward the hospital.

The girl is running toward the park.

Map Exercises

Look at the map of Tamarind City. Answer the questions below.

1. You are taking a walk in Tamarind City. What street or streets can you walk on if you want to walk toward the beach?

2. You are at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop. You are going to the movie theatre. You walk toward _____ Boulevard.

3. You are at the library. You are going to deposit your pay check. You walk on Banyan Tree Street _____ the bank.

4. You live _____ Mango Blvd. You live _____ the Hibiscus Court Apts. You live _____ the second floor.

5. You are going _____ the zoo. You are on Mango Blvd. You are walking _____ the ocean.

(Tr4)

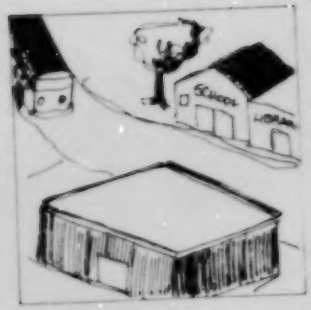
Exercises With Prepositions

Choose the sentences that describe the pictures on the following pages. Write the sentences beside the correct picture. There may be more than one sentence for a picture. (Tr5)

1. He lives at 293 Mango Blvd.
2. The cat is in the roof.
3. The bank is in Tamarind Blvd.
4. He is at the library.
5. The cat is on the roof.
6. They are to the library.
7. He is at the post office.
8. The bank is on Tamarind Blvd.
9. They are riding to the school.
10. She is in the ocean.
11. They are driving toward Tamarind City.
12. They are driving to Tamarind City.
13. She is in the ocean.
14. They are on the boat.
15. He is at the park.
16. She is walking toward the hospital.
17. He is in the park.
18. He is to the park.
19. They are in the boat.
20. He is at the beach.
21. He is on the beach.
22. The bus is going toward the library.
23. She is to the hospital.
24. The house is in 293 Mango Blvd.

a. _____

b. _____



c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

j. _____

k. _____

l. _____

More Exercises With Prepositions

Read the sentences. Look at the pictures. Each picture has four sentences. Circle the letters of the sentences that describe the pictures. There may be more than one sentence for a picture. Mark all the sentences that tell about the picture. (Tr6)

1.

a. They are going to the beach.

b. They are going at the beach.

c. They are going on the beach.

d. They are going in the beach.

2.

a. He works on Mori's Barber Shop.

b. He works at Mori's Barber Shop.

c. He works to Mori's Barber Shop.

d. He works toward Mori's Barber Shop.

3. a. She is on Tamarind City.
   b. She is toward Tamarind City.
   c. She is to Tamarind City.
   d. She is in Tamarind City.

4. a. They are moving into an apartment.
   b. They are moving through an apartment.
   c. They are moving in an apartment.
   d. They are moving on an apartment.

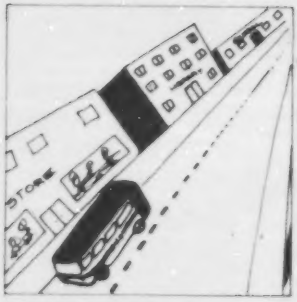
5. a. They live to Mahimahi Island.
   b. They live into Mahimahi Island.
   c. They live through Mahimahi Island.
   d. They live on Mahimahi Island.

6. a. We live at Hawaii.
   b. We live to Hawaii.
   c. We live on Hawaii.
   d. We live in Hawaii.

7. a. He is walking at the beach.
   b. He is walking in the park.
   c. He is walking toward the beach.
   d. He is walking toward the park.

8. a. They work in the hospital.
   b. They work to the hospital.
   c. They work at the hospital.
   d. They work on the hospital.

9. a. She rides a bus in school.
   b. She rides a bus at school.
   c. She rides a bus to school.
   d. She rides a bus on school.



10. a. The bus is moving toward the school.
    b. The bus is moving toward the library.
    c. The bus is moving in the school.
    d. The bus is moving at the library.

11. a. He is on the park.
    b. He is to the park.
    c. He is at the park.
    d. He is in the park.

RECOGNITION EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Instructions: When you read, the important thing is to understand what the words on the page mean. One way to understand the words is to read groups of words. Don't read one word at a time. Try to see two or three words at a time. For example, look at this sentence. Look at the dot above at. Can you see three words - look at this? Read the sentences in the exercises below. Try to see three words at one time. Put a check by the pairs that are the same. You can put your checks to the left of the words. Read as fast as you can. Time yourself. (Tr7)

_____	in the hospital	in the hospital
_____	at the school	at the school
_____	on Nene Street	on Nene Street
_____	at the beach	on the beach
_____	in the house	on the house
_____	in the hospital	at the hospital
_____	at the library	in the library
_____	in the city	in the city
_____	at City Hall	at City Hall
_____	in City Hall	at City Hall

time: _____ sec. _____% correct

Exercise 2

_____	Who's he?	Who's he?
_____	Who's she?	Who's he?
_____	What's this?	What's this?
_____	Where do you live?	Where do you work?
_____	Do you work?	Do you work?
_____	What's your address?	What's your name?
_____	Where's your address?	What's your address?
_____	What's your name?	What's his name?
_____	What's his address?	What's her address?
_____	What's her name?	What's his name?
time:	_____ sec.	_____% correct

Exercise 3

_____	to the beach	to the park
_____	to the library	to the library
_____	toward the bank	toward the bank
_____	at the hospital	to the hospital
_____	on the house	in the house
_____	on the beach	on the beach
_____	in the bank	to the bank
_____	at the school	at the school
_____	toward the park	toward the park
_____	to the beach	toward the beach
time:	_____ sec.	_____% correct

Exercise 4

_____	Mrs. Fisher	Mr. Fisher
_____	Ms. Chung	Ms. Chung
_____	Ms. Fisher	Miss Fisher
_____	Mr. Johnson	Mr. Johnson
_____	Miss Johnson	Miss Johnson
_____	Mrs. Smith	Mr. Smith
_____	Ms. Watanabe	Ms. Watanabe
_____	Mr. Fisher	Ms. Fisher
_____	Miss Ching	Miss Ching
_____	Miss Lee	Mrs. Lee
_____	Mr. Reyes	Mr. Reyes
time:	_____ sec.	_____% correct

Exercise 5

_____	Mrs. Lee	Mrs. Ree
_____	Mr. Lea	Mrs. Lea
_____	Ms. Rea	Ms. Lea
_____	Mr. Trend	Mr. Tren
_____	Miss Ram	Ms. Ram
_____	Ms. Rey	Miss Rey
_____	Mr. Thomas	Mr. Tomas
_____	Miss Crist	Miss Christe
_____	Mrs. Ling	Mrs. Ring
_____	Ms. Choe	Ms. Choe
time:	_____ sec.	_____% correct

CULTURAL EXPLORATION: INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND BEING INTRODUCED

You know how to introduce yourself now. Soon you will learn how to introduce others. This is one part of English which has a formula; that is, you can memorize how to introduce yourself and others. Now you must practice introducing yourself and others until you can do it smoothly. The most important part of an introduction is to pronounce everyone's name clearly.

NAMES

Americans generally have three names--a first name, a middle name and a last name.

A first name is the name our friends call us. It is the name we say first when we introduce ourselves. It is the name we write first when we sign our names. There are many, many first names in English. Often a son is named after his father. That is, the son has the same first name as his father. Often a daughter is named after her mother. The daughter has the same first name as her mother.

A middle name is a name that comes between a first name and a last name. Often we don't use our middle names except when we sign legal papers. Many people use only the first letter of their middle name. This first letter is called a middle initial. For example, Mary Anne Jones may sign her name Mary A. Jones. Mary's middle initial is A.

A last name is a family name. American children generally have their father's last name. A married woman usually uses her husband's family name. She does not use her own family name any more. For example, Mary Jane Smith marries Robert Allen Jones. They are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen Jones. Her legal name becomes Mary Jane Jones. Her maiden name is Smith. A woman's family name before she is married is her maiden name. (A few American women use their maiden names after marriage.)

A legal name, then is a person's first name, middle name and last name. The first and middle names are sometimes called given names. We call them given names because our parents choose them for us and give them to us. The last name is sometimes called a surname. A full name is a person's legal name.

INITIALS

Your initials are the first letters of your given names and your last name. For example, Mary Ann Jones has the

initials MAJ. Some people, usually men, use their initials like a name. For example, a person named Billy Joe might be called BJ. We often use initials when we talk about some of our Presidents. For example, FDR (Franklin Delano Roosevelt), JFK (John Fitzgerald Kennedy) and LBJ (Lyndon Baines Johnson).

NICKNAMES

A nickname is a name you use instead of your legal name. Sometimes parents give nicknames to their children. For example, a boy named William might have the nickname, Bill. A girl named Elizabeth might have the nickname, Liz.

Sometimes people have nicknames that tell something about the way they look. Usually parents do not give their children these kinds of names. Often children give nicknames to each other. For example, a boy with very blond hair might be called Cotton; or a boy who is very thin might be called Slim. Sometimes nicknames are cruel. For example, a person who wears glasses might be called Four-eyes; or a person who is fat might be called Chubby or Fatso.

Here are some common American names which parents give their children.

Girls		Boys	
legal name	nickname	legal name	nickname
Abigail	Abby	Alfred, Alvin	Al
Barbara	Barb	Arthur	Art
Cynthia	Cindy	Andrew	Andy
Deborah	Debbie	Donald	Don
Elizabeth	Liz, Beth, Betty	David	Dave
Janice	Jan	Edward, Edwin	Ed
Janet	Jan	Franklin	Frank
Jennifer	Jinny, Ginny	Henry	Hank
Judith	Judy	Harrison	Harry
Katherine	Kay, Kathy, Kate	James	Jim, Jimmy
Margaret	Marge, Margie	Jonathan	John, Johnny
Nancy	Nan	Kenneth	Ken
Patricia	Pat, Patty	Michael	Micky, Mike
Suzanne	Sue, Suzy, Suzie	Jeffrey	Jeff
Susan	Sue, Suzy, Suzie	Patrick	Pat
		Robert	Rob, Bob
		Ronald	Ron, Ronnie
		Steven	Steve
		Randolph	Randy
		Randal	Randy
		Richard	Rick, Rich, Dick
		Samuel	Sam, Sammy

legal name	nick name
Terrence	Terry
Terrance	Terry
Thomas	Tom, Tommy
Matthew	Matt
Victor	Vic
William	Bill, Billy
Theodore	Ted, Teddy

TITLES

Many people do not use titles with their names in introductions. However, when you first meet an older person, a supervisor or a teacher, it is best to use titles.

Titles go with last names. For example, Mary Lee is Mrs. Lee if she is married. She is Miss Lee if she is not married. She is Ms. Lee if she asks you to use that title or if you don't know whether she is married or not. She is Mary if she is a friend, or about your age, or if she is a child. She is never Miss Mary, Mrs. Mary or Ms. Mary.

Some women hairdressers use Miss with their first names when they are working. If your hairdresser does this, then, of course, it is ok to use Miss with her first name. You should not address anyone else in this way, however. It isn't rude to address a teacher, for example, as Miss Mary, but it is incorrect and it sounds very strange.

The title for a man is Mister (Mr.). There is no title in English to indicate whether a man is married or not. It is rude to address a man as Mister without using a family name. Jim Johnson is Mr. Johnson or he is Jim if he is your age or a friend or a child. He is never just Mister.

If you don't know a man's family name you can address him as sir. We use sir without the family name. Usually we use sir with men who are older or who are in positions of authority. Often waiters, waitresses and clerks use sir as a term of address to customers. We do not use sir with names:

Sir Cruz
Sir Johnson
Sir Charles — this is possible in BrE if this person has been knighted.
(BrE = British English)

SHAKING HANDS

You shake hands with your right hand. People usually shake hands when they are introduced. Men usually shake hands with each other when they are first introduced. Men sometimes shake hands when they meet socially or for business

even though they have already met. Good friends shake hands when they meet if they haven't seen each other in a while, perhaps two or three months. You don't shake hands with people after you meet them if you see them every day.

Women can shake hands if they want to. Generally, a man does not extend his hand to a woman unless she extends her hand first.

EYE CONTACT

Eye contact is important in introductions. Eye contact means you look into the eyes of the person you are talking to. When you say a person's name in an introduction, look at that person.

BODY SPACE

All cultures have a certain body space that speakers keep between themselves. This is not taught formally in a culture--it is learned, often unconsciously.

Americans usually stand about two to three feet apart when they talk. Try to observe Americans as they talk. You will notice the body space they keep between themselves. (Tr8)

COMPREHENSION

Note: Robert Fisher's full name is Robert Franklin Fisher. Virginia Fisher's full name is Virginia Suzanne Fisher. Before she was married Virginia's full name was Virginia Suzanne Winters.

1. What are the 3 names most Americans have?
2. Susan is named after her mother. What does named after mean?
3. Robert Fisher is named after his father. What is his father's name?
4. Virginia Fisher is named after her mother. What is her mother's first name?
5. What is Virginia's middle initial?
6. What is Robert's middle initial?
7. What title does Virginia use to show she is married?

8. Write Virginia's name with her title.

9. Does anyone else in the family have the same title and last name as Virginia?

   If so, who?

10. What is Robert's title?

    Write his name with his title.

11. Does anyone else in the family have the same name and title as Robert?

    If so, who?

12. What is Virginia Fisher's maiden name?

13. What is Virginia's legal name?

14. What is Robert's legal name?

15. What are Robert's given names?

16. What are Virginia's given names?

17 Give the initials for the following people?

Robert	Robert's father
Virginia	Virginia's mother

18. What are the nicknames for Robert?

19. When is it best to use titles with names?

20. What are the titles a married woman can use?

21. With which name is a title usually used?

22. How should Robert address his boss when they first meet?

23. What title do you use for a married man?

24. What title do you use for a single man?

25. How would Jim Johnson address Virginia's daughter, Patricia? Patricia is five years old.

26. How does Robert probably address his wife?

27. Would Jim Johnson address Virginia Fisher as Mrs. Virginia?

28. When can you address a man as sir?

29. When is it okay to address a woman as sir?

30. Do you think Robert will shake hands with Jim Johnson when they first meet?

31. When Robert met the employees at the supermarket, do you think he shook their hands?

32. Is it usual to shake your boss's hand every day?

33. When Virginia meets Jim Johnson, will she shake his hand?

34. Where do you look when you talk to someone?

35. How far apart do Americans usually stand when they talk?

WALKING TO THE BEACH

READING 3

It's a beautiful day on Mahimahi Island. Virginia Fisher and her d _ _ _ _ _ _, Patty, are taking a w _ _ _. Virginia and Patty take _ walk every day. Today t _ _ _ are walking on Mango B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ toward the beach. Patty s _ _ _ someone at the Hibiscus C _ _ _ _ Apartments.

"Mommy, who is t _ _ _?" Patty asks.

"I don't k _ _ _, Patty," replies Virginia.

Patty r _ _ _ ahead to investigate.

Today _ _ Alice Chong's moving day. S _ _ is taking a large b _ _ into the apartment when P _ _ _ _ walks up to her.

"H _. What's your name?" asks P _ _ _ _.

"My name is Alice. W _ _ _'_ yours?" Alice replies.

"Patty. _'_ five."

"Well, Patty. It's n _ _ _ to meet you," says _ _ _ _ _.

Patty points to the l _ _ _ _ box Alice has. "What's t _ _ _?" she asks.

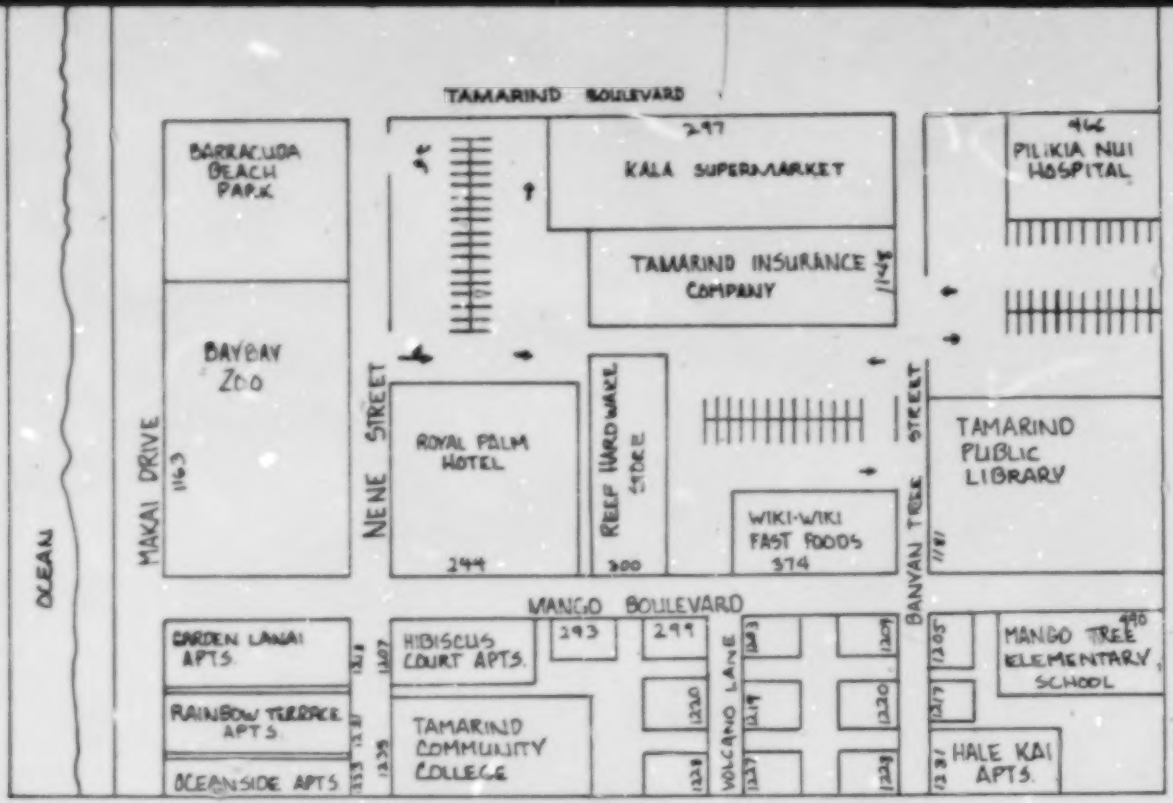
"Kitchen stuff," _ _ _ _ _ tells her.

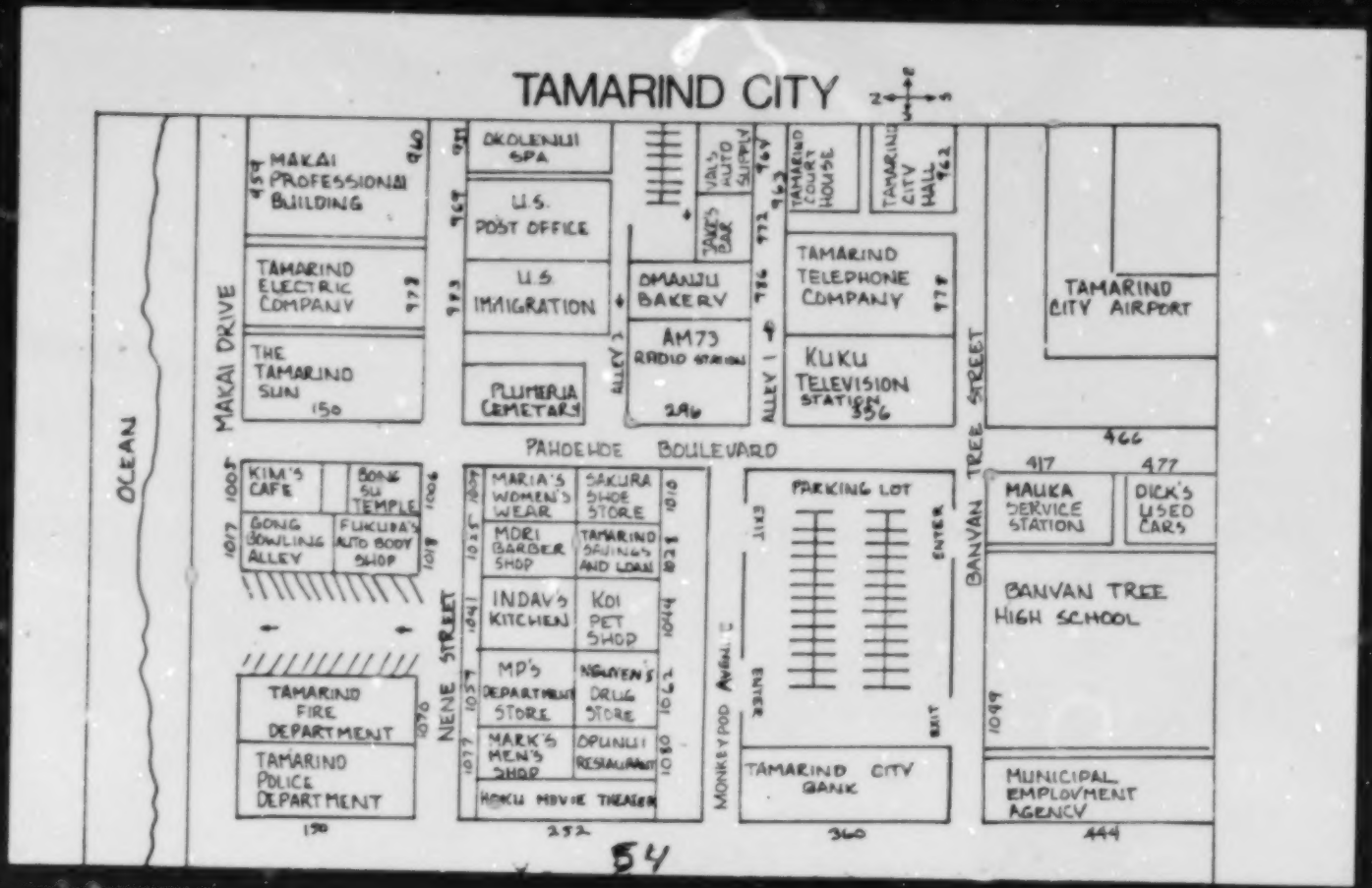
"What's kitchen s _ _ _ _, Alice?"

By this time V _ _ _ _ _ _ _ catches up with Patty. V _ _ _ _ _ _ _ speaks to Alice.

"I h _ _ _ my daughter isn't bothering y _ _. She is full of q _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."

"Oh, no," replies Alice. "S _ _ is very friendly."


TAMARIND BOULEVARD
BARRACUDA BEACH PARK
BAYBAY ZOO
MAKAI DRIVE
163
OCEAN
NENE STREET
ROYAL PALM HOTEL
249
297
KALA SUPERMARKET
TAMARIND INSURANCE COMPANY
1145
REEF HARDWARE STORE
300
WIKI-WIKI FAST FOODS
374
466
PILIKIA NUI HOSPITAL
BANYAN TREE STREET
TAMARIND PUBLIC LIBRARY
1191
MANGO BOULEVARD
GARDEN LANAI APTS.
RAINBOW TERRACE APTS.
OCEANSIDE APTS
1207
1235
1239
HIBISCUS COURT APTS.
293
299
TAMARIND COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1230
1239
VOLCANO LANE
1203
1219
1237
1209
1220
1229
1205
1217
1231
HALE KAI APTS.
MANGO TREE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
490


TAMARIND CITY
OCEAN
MAKAI DRIVE
MAKAI PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
TAMARIND ELECTRIC COMPANY
THE TAMARIND SUN
OKOLEHUI SPA
U.S. POST OFFICE
U.S. IMMIGRATION
PLUMERIA CEMETARY
OMANJU BAKERY
AM 73 RADIO STATION
VAL'S AUTO SUPPLY
JAKE'S BAR
TAMARIND COURT HOUSE
TAMARIND CITY HALL
TAMARIND TELEPHONE COMPANY
KUKU TELEVISION STATION
TAMARIND CITY AIRPORT
PAHOEHOE BOULEVARD
ALLEY 1
ALLEY 2
KIM'S CAFE
BONG SU TEMPLE
GONG BOWLING ALLEY
FUKUDA'S AUTO BODY SHOP
MARIA'S WOMEN'S WEAR
SAKURA SHOE STORE
MORI BARBER SHOP
TAMARIND SAVINGS AND LOAN
INDAY'S KITCHEN
KOI PET SHOP
MP'S DEPARTMENT STORE
NGUYEN'S DRUG STORE
MARK'S MEN'S SHOP
OPUNUI RESTAURANT
KOKU MOVIE THEATER
NENE STREET
TAMARIND FIRE DEPARTMENT
TAMARIND POLICE DEPARTMENT
PARKING LOT
ENTER
EXIT
MONKEYPOD AVENUE
TAMARIND CITY BANK
BANYAN TREE STREET
MAUKA SERVICE STATION
DICK'S USED CARS
BANYAN TREE HIGH SCHOOL
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

54

"I'm V _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Fisher and this is m _ daughter, Patty."

"Nice to m _ _ _ you. I'm Alice Chong."

P _ _ _ _ is hopping on one f _ _ _ and pulling on her m _ _ _ _ _'_ hand.

"C'mon Mommy."

"Ok, P _ _ _ _. Let's go," Virginia answers.

A _ they walk away Patty s _ _ _, "Alice is a nice l _ _ _."

"Yes, she is," says V _ _ _ _ _ _ _. "But please call her M _ _ _ Chong."

"She said her n _ _ _ is Alice," Patty says.

"Y _ _," explains Virginia. "But we d _ _'_ know her very well. W _ will call her Miss C _ _ _ _."

"Then my name is M _ _ _ Fisher," announces Patty.

Virginia s _ _ _ _ _. "Ok, Miss Fisher, let's g _ to the beach."

WALKING TO THE BEACH

READING 1

It's a beautiful day on Mahimahi Island. Virginia Fisher and her daughter, Patty, are taking a walk. Virginia and Patty take a walk every day. Today they are walking on Mango Boulevard toward the beach. Patty sees someone at the Hibiscus Court Apartments.

"Mommy, who is that?" Patty asks.

"I don't know, Patty," replies Virginia.

Patty runs ahead to investigate.

Today is Alice Chong's moving day. She is taking a large box into the apartment when Patty walks up to her.

"Hi. What's your name?" asks Patty.

"My name is Alice. What's yours?" Alice replies.

"Patty. I'm five."

"Well, Patty. It's nice to meet you," says Alice.

Patty points to the large box Alice has. "What's that?" she asks.

"Kitchen stuff," Alice tells her.

"What's kitchen stuff, Alice?"

By this time Virginia catches up with Patty. Virginia speaks to Alice.

"I hope my daughter isn't bothering you. She is full of questions."

"Oh, no," replies Alice. "She is very friendly."

"I'm Virginia Fisher and this is my daughter, Patty."

I

"Nice to meet you. I'm Alice Chong."

Patty is hopping on one foot and pulling on her mother's hand.

"C'mon Mommy."

"Ok, Patty. Let's go," Virginia answers.

As they walk away Patty says, "Alice is a nice lady."

"Yes, she is," says Virginia. "But please call her Miss Chong."

"She said her name is Alice,". Patty says.

"Yes," explains Virginia. "But we don't know her very well. We will call her Miss Chong."

"Then my name is Miss Fisher," announces Patty.

Virginia smiles. "Ok, Miss Fisher, let's go to the beach."

COMPREHENSION

Circle the letter of the correct answer below. (Tr9)

1. Who is Virginia?

   a. She is Patty's daughter.
   b. She is Alice's good friend.
   c. She is Patty's mother.
   d. She is taking a walk.

2. Who is Patty?

   a. She is taking a walk.
   b. She is Virginia's daughter.
   c. She is Alice's good friend.
   d. She is Virginia's mother.

3. Alice says, "My name is Alice. What's yours?" What does "What's yours?" mean?

   a. What belongs to you?
   b. How old are you?
   c. Is that yours?
   d. What is your name?

4. What is Alice doing?

   a. She is walking to the beach.
   b. She is moving to town.
   c. She is moving her kitchen.
   d. She is moving into Hibiscus Court Apts.

5. Who is full of questions?

   a. Patty
   b. Alice
   c. Virginia
   d. Miss Chong

6. Who is Miss Fisher?

   a. Patty
   b. Alice
   c. Virginia
   d. Miss Chong

7. Circle the titles Virginia Fisher might use.

   a. Ms. Fisher
   b. Mr. Fisher
   c. Mrs. Fisher
   d. Miss Virginia
   e. Mrs. Virginia
   f. Miss Fisher

8. Circle the things that might be in the box Alice has.

   a. pans
   b. forks
   c. pillows
   d. knives
   e. toothpaste
   f. shoes

9. Patty asks Alice three questions. List those questions.

10. Virginia would not ask the questions Patty asks. Why is it ok for Patty to ask so many questions?

a. Patty is a child.
b. Patty is interested in people.
c. No one told Patty not to ask so many questions.
d. Patty's mother doesn't hear the questions.

11. Virginia does not ask Alice what her name is. Why not?

a. Alice is too busy.
b. Virginia is embarrassed because Patty asked so many questions.
c. Virginia doesn't like Alice.
d. In informal conversation it's usually not polite for adults to ask other adults that question.

12. How does Virginia find out Alice's name?

a. Virginia says, "Hello. What is your name, please?"
b. Virginia asks Patty what Alice's name is.
c. Virginia introduces herself to Alice.
d. Alice says, "Hello. What is your name, please?"

13. Virginia wants Patty to say "Miss Chong." Why?

a. They don't know Alice very well.
b. We always use a title with a person's last name.
c. Alice is not married.
d. It's not polite for Virginia to call her Alice.

14. How old is Patty?

a. She's a child.
b. She's young.
c. She's five years old.
d. She doesn't know.

15. What do Virginia and Patty do every day?

a. They take a walk.
b. They go to the beach.
c. They meet people.
d. They talk to Alice.

VOCABULARY

Find these words and expressions in the story. Try to guess what the words and expressions mean. Don't use a dictionary. Write your definition in your native language or in English. (Tr10)

1. to take a walk; taking a walk
2. moving day
3. kitchen stuff
4. to catch up; catches up
5. to bother; bothering you
6. full of questions
7. to hop; hopping on one foot
8. c'mon

REVIEW EXERCISES

Answer the following questions before you do another unit.
(Trill)

1. Where is Mahimahi Island?

   a. It's in the Pacific Ocean.
   b. It's on the Pacific Ocean.
   c. It's at the Pacific Ocean.
   d. It's to the Pacific Ocean.

2. Where are the plantations on Mahimahi Island?

   a. There are no plantations on Mahimahi Island.
   b. They are of the eastern side of the island.
   c. They are on the eastern side of the island.
   d. They are the eastern side of the island.

3. Where do the tourists stay?

   a. They stay in Tamarind City.
   b. They stay Tamarind City.
   c. They stay on Tamarind City.
   d. They stay toward Tamarind City.

4. Alice Chong lives with her sister

   a. in an apartment.
   b. on an apartment.
   c. toward an apartment.
   d. to an aparlment.

5. Mary Watanabe works

   a. on the school.
   b. to the school.
   c. toward the school.
   d. at the school.

6. Jim Johnson lives

   a. in an apartment in Nene Street on Mahimahi Island.
   b. on an apartment on Nene Street in Mahimahi Island.
   c. in an apartment on Nene Street on Mahimahi Island.
   d. on an apartment on Nene Street on Mahimahi Island.

7. Alice Chong works

   a. in Tamarind City at the hospital on Banyan Tree Street.
   b. at Tamarind City on the hospital in Banyan Tree Street.

c. to Tamarind City at the hospital on Banyan Tree Street.
d. in Tamarind City at the hospital to Banyan Tree Street.

8. Mary Watanabe walks

a. at school on Mango Boulevard.
b. in school at Mango Boulevard.
c. to school on Mango Boulevard.
d. on school in Mango Boulevard.

9. They live

a. in Asia.
b. in Oahu.
c. on Asia.
d. on Manila.

10. She lives

a. at 293 Nene Street.
b. on 293 Nene Street.
c. in 293 Nene Street.
d. to 293 Nene Street.

11. What is a legal name?

12. What is a full name?

13. Give an example of a man's full name.

Now write his name using his middle initial.

14. Give an example of a woman's full name.

Now write her name using her middle initial.

15. A woman's name is Mary Jane Smith. What are the possible titles she might use?

16. A man's name is John Allen Wright. What are the possible titles he might use?

17. Do men have maiden names?

18. What is a maiden name?

19. Put an x by the sentences that tell when people should shake hands. If it is not necessary to shake hands put an o by the sentence.

_____ a. Two men are introduced for the first time.

_____ b. A woman introduces herself to another woman.

_____ c. A woman introduces herself to a man.

_____ d. You introduce yourself to a secretary at the hospital. You are looking for the head nurse.

_____ e. A man meets his boss for the first time.

_____ f. A man meets a friend he hasn't seen in three years.

_____ g. You are going to eat lunch with some friends from the office where you work. You arrive at the restaurant a little late.

20. Give an example of a nickname.

UNIT II

IT'S A MATTER OF TIME

PREVIEW

In Unit II you will learn more about Mahimahi Island. The main topic for this unit is time. You will read about the bus system on Mahimahi and learn to read a bus schedule. The schedule is similar to the Honolulu bus schedule. So if you can read the schedules in this unit, you can also read the Honolulu bus schedule. You will also have some short readings dealing with time and how we calculate time in months and days.

The main language exercise for this unit deals with the prepositions into, through, from and between.

THE BUS ROUTE

READING 4

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. There are about 16,000 p _ _ _ _ _ in Tamarind City. Many p _ _ _ _ _ are coming to the c _ _ _. Some people are coming t _ live in the city. T _ _ _ are buying and renting h _ _ _ _ _ and apartments. The houses _ _ _ apartments are west of M _ _ _ _ Boulevard. Many tourists are c _ _ _ _ _ to visit Mahimahi. They _ _ _ staying in the city.

T _ _ people in Tamarind City n _ _ _ _ _ buses. They needed a b _ _ system. There was one b _ _ in Tamarind City. It w _ _ the school bus. It b _ _ _ _ _ _ students to Mango Tree _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ School. It also brought s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ to Banyan Tree High S _ _ _ _ _. The school bus was v _ _ _ old. It was always b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ down.

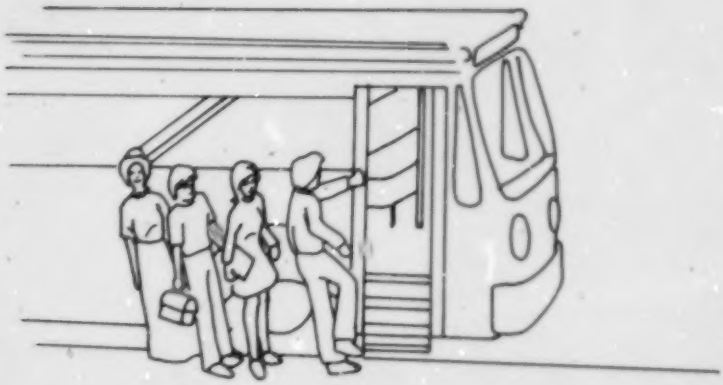
Five years ago t _ _ people decided to buy t _ _ buses. New buses cost _ lot of money. They _ _ _ very expensive. The people _ _ Tamarind City did not h _ _ _ a lot of money. S_ they bought two used b _ _ _ _. The two used buses w _ _ _ about five years old.

T _ _ people of Tamarind City _ _ _ _ the two buses for M _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Island. The first bus r _ _ _ from Poi City to T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City. It runs through _ _ _ City. This bus runs _ _ _ day from Poi City t _ Tamarind City and back t _ Ahi City. It brings w _ _ _ _ _ _ into the city in t _ _

mornings. In the afternoons _ _ takes the children and

w _ _ _ _ _ _ home. The other bus r _ _ _ in Tamarind City.

It r _ _ _ on Banyan Tree Street _ _ _ on Nene Street.



THE BUS ROUTE

READING 4

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. There are about 16,000 people in Tamarind City. Many people are coming to the city. Some people are coming to live in the city. They are buying and renting houses and apartments. The houses and apartments are west of Mango Boulevard. Many tourists are coming to visit Mahimahi. They are staying in the city.

The people in Tamarind City needed buses. They needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It was the school bus. It brought students to Mango Tree Elementary School. It also brought students to Banyan Tree High School. The school bus was very old. It was always breaking down.

Five years ago the people decided to buy two buses. New buses cost a lot of money. They are very expensive. The people in Tamarind City did not have a lot of money. So they bought two used buses. The two used buses were about five years old.

The people of Tamarind City used the two buses for Mahimahi Island. The first bus runs from Poi City to Tamarind City. It runs through Ahi City. This bus runs all day from Poi City to Tamarind City and back to Ahi City. It brings workers into the city in the mornings. In the afternoons it takes the children and workers home. The other bus runs in Tamarind City. It runs on Banyan Tree Street and on Nene Street.

COMPREHENSION

1. How many people live in Tamarind City?
2. What did the people in Tamarind City need?
3. Did the people of Tamarind City decide to buy two buses five years ago?
4. How much do new buses cost?
5. Are new buses expensive?
6. Did the people in Tamarind City have a lot of money?
7. What did the people of Tamarind City buy?
8. Did they buy two buses?
9. How old are the buses now?
10. How many used buses did they buy?
11. Did the people in Tamarind City need a bus system?
12. How many people are coming to live in the city?
13. What are the people buying and renting?
14. Where are the houses and apartments?
15. Are the houses and apartments east or west of Mango Boulevard?
16. Are tourists coming to Mahimahi?
17. Where are the tourists staying?
18. Who needed buses?
19. Were there any buses in Tamarind City before the people bought the two used buses?
20. What kind of bus did the people have before they bought the used buses?
21. Who rode the old bus?
22. Did the old bus bring students to Banyan Tree High School?

23. How old was the school bus?

24. What was the school bus always doing?

25. Do you think the tourists needed buses?

26. The tourists want to see the island. Which bus do they take?

27. Which bus brings workers into the city?

28. When does the bus take the children and workers home?

29. Where does the first bus run?

30. Where does the other bus run?

THE BUS ROUTE

READING 4A

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind C _ _ _ is about 16,000. The c _ _ _ is growing. More and m _ _ _ people are moving into t _ _ area west of Mango B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. More and more tourists _ _ _ coming to visit.

The p _ _ _ _ _ in Tamarind City needed b _ _ _ _ and they needed a b _ _ system. There was one b _ _ in Tamarind City. It b _ _ _ _ _ _ students to Mango Tree _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ School and to Banyan T _ _ _ High School. It was v _ _ _ old, and it was _ _ _ _ _ _ breaking down.

Five years _ _ _ the people in Tamarind C _ _ _ voted to buy two b _ _ _ _ for their city. New b _ _ _ _ are very expensive. So t _ _ city bought two used b _ _ _ _.

The people in Tamarind C _ _ _ decided to use their t _ _ new buses for Mahimahi _ _ _ _ _ _. One bus runs all d _ _ between Poi City and T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City through Ahi City. T _ _ _ bus brings children and w _ _ _ _ _ _ into the city every m _ _ _ _ _ _ and takes them home _ _ the afternoon. The other b _ _ runs in the city. _ _ runs through the housing _ _ _ _ west of the city. T _ _ _ in the city it r _ _ _ on Banyan Tree Street _ _ _ on Nene Street.

THE BUS ROUTE

READING 4A

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000. The city is growing. More and more people are moving into the area west of Mango Boulevard. More and more tourists are coming to visit.

The people in Tamarind City needed buses and they needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It brought students to Mango Tree Elementary School and to Banyan Tree High School. It was very old, and it was always breaking down.

Five years ago the people in Tamarind City voted to buy two buses for their city. New buses are very expensive. So the city bought two used buses.

The people in Tamarind City decided to use their two new buses for Mahimahi Island. One bus runs all day between Poi City and Tamarind City through Ahi City. This bus brings children and workers into the city every morning and takes them home in the afternoon. The other bus runs in the city. It runs through the housing area west of the city. Then in the city it runs on Banyan Tree Street and on Nene Street.

COMPREHENSION

1. When did the people in Tamarind City vote to buy buses?

2. How many buses did they buy?

3. Why did the city buy used buses?

4. Why did the people in Tamarind City need a bus system?

5. Was there any kind of bus system in Tamarind City before the city bought used buses?

   How do you know?

6. Where is the newest part of Tamarind City?

   How do you know?

7. How old are the buses now?

8. Why does the story say the buses are new buses?

9. Where does the first bus mentioned in the story run?

10. Where does the second bus mentioned in the story run?

11. Where does the first bus begin its morning trip?

12. Who are the passengers on the first bus?

13. "So the city bought two used buses." Who <u>really</u> bought the buses?

    a. The mayor bought the buses.
    b. The bus company bought the buses.
    c. The people who live in Tamarind City bought the buses.
    d. No one bought the buses.

14. What are used buses?

    a. buses people ride in
    b. buses that are not new
    c. buses people drive
    d. buses that are not sold

15. Another word for used is <u>secondhand</u>. The people in Tamarind City bought <u>secondhand</u> buses. Choose the things below that people can buy <u>secondhand</u>.

    a. cars
    b. milk
    c. medicine
    d. clothes

16. Why did the people of Tamarind City want a bus system?

a. The city was growing and many tourists were coming to visit.
b. The school bus was broken and there were two schools in town.
c. There were more workers living outside the city with lots of children.
d. More tourists and workers were moving to Tamarind City.

Read the sentences below. Circle the letter of the choices that are logical conclusions we can make based on the original sentence. The conclusion should not be a restatement of the original sentence.
(Trl)

17. Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island.

a. Tamarind City is the largest city on the island.
b. There are 2 other cities on the island.
c. There is more than one city on the island.
d. Tamarind City is a new city.

18. Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000.

a. The population of Mahimahi is less than 16,000 people.
b. More people live in Tamarind City than in any other city on Mahimahi.
c. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000 people.
d. Thirty thousand people live on the island.

19. New buses are very expensive. So the city bought two used buses.

a. The city probably didn't have enough money to buy brand new buses.
b. New buses were bought by the city.
c. Used buses run just as well as expensive buses.
d. The city bought two used buses.

20. One bus would bring children and workers into the city every morning and take them home in the afternoon.

a. A bus would run between Poi City and Tamarind City.
b. One bus would bring children and workers into the city every morning.
c. There are adults and children who work or go to school in Tamarind but don't live in the city.
d. There are people living in Tamarind who take the bus to Poi City every day.

THE ISLAND-WIDE BUS

READING 5

Five years ago the people of Tamarind City bought two used buses. One bus is an _ _ _ _ _ _-_ _ _ _ bus. That is, one b _ _ travels between Poi City _ _ _ Tamarind City. One bus _ _ a city-wide bus. That _ _ , one bus travels in T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City.

There was lots _ _ discussion about the bus r _ _ _ _ _. Everyone agreed that the _ _ _ _ _ _-_ _ _ _ bus should bring students _ _ _ workers into Tamarind City _ _ _ _ _ weekday morning. So one b _ _ had to start in P _ _ City and come to T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ City. Then a bus h _ _ to take all those P _ _ _ _ _ back home in the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. During the day the b _ _ had to go back _ _ _ forth between Tamarind City _ _ _ Poi City.

There were l _ _ _ of tourists who wanted t _ take the bus to t _ _ beaches between Poi City _ _ _ Ahi City. And there w _ _ _ people on Mahimahi who w _ _ _ _ _ to come to Tamarind C _ _ _ to shop or to s _ _ the doctor.

So everyone s _ _ _ that the island-wide bus s _ _ _ _ _ travel between Poi City _ _ _ Tamarind City.

The city-wide b _ _ route was not so _ _ _ _ to figure out.

THE ISLAND-WIDE BUS

READING 5

Five years ago the people of Tamarind City bought two used buses. One bus is an island-wide bus. That is, one bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City. One bus is a city-wide bus. That is, one bus travels in Tamarind City.

There was lots of discussion about the bus routes. Everyone agreed that the island-wide bus should bring students and workers into Tamarind City every weekday morning. So one bus had to start in Poi City and come to Tamarind City. Then a bus had to take all those people back home in the afternoons. During the day the bus had to go back and forth between Tamarind City and Poi City.

There were lots of tourists who wanted to take the bus to the beaches between Poi City and Ahi City. And there were people on Mahimahi who wanted to come to Tamarind City to shop or to see the doctor.

So everyone said that the island-wide bus should travel between Poi City and Tamarind City.

The city-wide bus route was not so easy to figure out.

COMPREHENSION

1. What does island-wide mean?

2. What does city-wide mean?

3. When do workers and students have to come to Tamarind City?

4. Where do the tourists go on the bus?

5. Who rides the bus to Tamarind City?

6. Why do you think the people who live in Ahi City or Poi City come to Tamarind City?

7. Where does the island-wide bus run?

VOCABULARY

When there is a word in a reading you don't know, don't stop to use a dictionary until you try to figure out what the word means. You should read the sentence the word is in and then read the full paragraph. Often you can figure out what a strange word means without a dictionary.

For example, look at paragraph 1. Look at the words island-wide and city-wide.

Now look at the two sentences that begin "That is." When you see "That is," you know that a definition or a restatement of an idea is coming.

> One bus is an island-wide bus. That is, one bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City.
>
> One bus is a city-wide bus. That is, one bus travels in Tamarind City.

Notice that a full sentence starts after "That is." The that is sentence gives you more information. When we see that is, we know that more information is coming to help us understand the previous sentence. Often more information appears in sentences after a difficult word. The information will help you understand the word. So keep reading; don't grab a dictionary every time you see a new word. Try to figure out the meaning first.

(Tr2)

Look at a map of Oahu. List 3 cities where an island-wide bus might stop.

Look at a map of Honolulu. List 3 parts of the city where city-wide buses might stop.

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Read the following sentences. Write a definition for the underlined word. Do not use a dictionary. (Tr3)

1. She is very optimistic. That is, she believes that only good things will happen.

   optimistic-

2. There was a large influx of immigrants into the island. That is, lots of people moved to the islands.

   influx-

3. His respiration was very slow. That is, he was breathing slowly.

   respiration-

4. What do you do in your free time? That is, what do you do when you aren't busy?

   free time-

5. He's the underdog in the fight. That is, everyone believes he will lose.

   underdog-

6. There was lots of discussion. That is, the people talked a lot.

   discussion-

7. There was lots of discussion. That is, there was much discussion.

   lots of-

8. They wanted to take the bus. That is, they wanted to ride the bus.

   to take the bus-

9. They work on weekdays. That is, they never work on Saturday or Sunday.

weekdays-

10. They work on weekends. That is, they work on Saturday and Sunday.

weekends-

THE CITY-WIDE BUS

READING 6

Everyone in Tamarind City was happy about the buses. The merchants were happy. T _ _ Royal Palm Hotel owners w _ _ _ happy. The college students w _ _ _ happy. And, of course, t _ _ residents were happy.

The m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ wanted the buses to s _ _ _ at their businesses. The c _ _ _ _ _ _ students wanted the buses t _ stop at the college. T _ _ Royal Palm Hotel owners w _ _ _ _ _ the buses to stop _ _ their hotel. They wanted t _ _ buses to run between t _ _ airport and the hotel. M _ _ _ residents wanted the buses t _ stop near their houses. S _ _ _ people wanted the buses t _ stop at the beach.

B _ _ there were only two b _ _ _ _.

Finally, everyone agreed that t _ _ island-wide bus would come f _ _ _ Poi City, through Ahi C _ _ _ to the western suburb _ _ Tamarind City. Then it w _ _ _ _ travel east on Banyan T _ _ _ Street. This bus would s _ _ _ at the schools and _ _ _ _ _ _ _, turn north at the _ _ _ _ of the city and t _ _ _ west on Nene Street. T _ _ bus company would build _ bus terminal and garage n _ _ _ the end of Nene S _ _ _ _ _, several blocks east of t _ _ spa.

The city-wide bus w _ _ _ _ start at the terminal _ _ Tamarind City and go w _ _ _ on Nene Street through t _ _ suburb. Then the bus w _ _ _ _ go east on Banyan T _ _ _ Street and then to t _ _ terminal.

Now people can c_ _ _ _ a bus in Poi C_ _ _ or in Ahi City. T_ _ _ can also catch a b_ _ on Dolphin Drive and r_ _ _ into Tamarind City. They c_ _ take the bus to t_ _ beaches between Ahi City _ _ _ Poi City, and they c_ _ take the bus to w_ _ _ in Tamarind City.

THE CITY-WIDE BUS

READING 6

Everyone in Tamarind City was happy about the buses. The merchants were happy. The Royal Palm Hotel owners were happy. The college students were happy. And, of course, the residents were happy.

The merchants wanted the buses to stop at their businesses. The college students wanted the buses to stop at the college. The Royal Palm Hotel owners wanted the buses to stop at their hotel. They wanted the buses to run between the airport and the hotel. Many residents wanted the buses to stop near their houses. Some people wanted the buses to stop at the beach.

But there were only two buses.

Finally, everyone agreed that the island-wide bus would come from Poi City, through Ahi City to the western suburb of Tamarind City. Then it would travel east on Banyan Tree Street. This bus would stop at the schools and airport, turn north at the edge of the city and then west on Nene Street. The bus company would build a bus terminal and garage near the end of Nene Street, several blocks east of the spa.

The city-wide bus would start at the terminal in Tamarind City and go west on Nene Street through the suburb. Then the bus would go east on Banyan Tree Street and then to the terminal.

Now people can catch a bus in Poi City or in Ahi City. They can also catch a bus on Dolphin Drive and ride into Tamarind City. They can take the bus to the beaches between Ahi City and Poi City, and they can take the bus to work in Tamarind City.

COMPREHENSION

1. Who was happy about the bus□?

2. What are merchants?

3. Where did the merchants want the buses to stop?

4. Did the college students want the buses to stop at the college?

5. Where did the Royal Palm Hotel owners want the buses to run?

6. What are residents?

   Where did the residents want the buses to stop?

7. How many used buses did the people buy?

8. Which direction does the island-wide bus travel on Banyan Tree Street?

9. Which direction does the island-wide bus travel on Nene Street ?

10. Where is the bus terminal?

11. Where does the city-wide bus start?

12. Does the city-wide bus go to Ahi City?

13. What are the three places listed in the story where people can catch a bus?

    Can people catch a bus any other place ?

14. List 3 places no□ mentioned in the story where people can take the bus.

VOCABULARY

Find the following words in the story. Read the paragraphs where the words are. Try to guess what the words mean. Try to define the words without using your dictionary. The sentences in this exercise contain more information to help you. (Tr4)

1. Most American cities have suburbs. Hawaii Kai is a suburb of Honolulu.

   suburb-

2. A term is a period of time with an end. A school term is the period of time (usually months) when people are in school. A term ends at a specific time.

   A terminal disease is a disease which kills a person--it ends a person's life.

   terminal-

   bus terminal-

3. We have some specific words for numbers. A couple means 2; a dozen means 12. Read the short dialog below. What do you think several means?

   A: Do you have several books?

   B: No, I have { two / a couple of } books.

   A: Do you have only one pencil?

   B: No, I have several pencils.

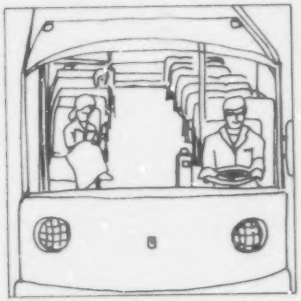
4. The bus went back and forth between Poi City and Tamarind City. Demonstrate on the map of Mahimahi Island how the bus is moving.

   back and forth-

5. a. She is catching the bus.
   b. She is catching the bus in Poi City.
   c. She is catching the bus on Mahimahi Road.
   d. She will take the bus to town.
   e. The people in the bus are taking the bus to town.
   f. You can take the bus to Ahi City.

We use catch and take almost the same way in the above sentences. Often to catch a bus refers to the time when the bus is stopped and a passenger gets on the bus. To take a bus refers to the journey on the bus.

He is going to catch the bus.



They are taking the bus to tow

TAMATRAN ROUTES 1 & 2 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 1 Eastbound: from Poi City to Tamarind City via Mahimahi Road & Banyan Tree Street.	Route 2 Westbound: from Tamarind City to Poi City via Nene St. & Mahimahi Rd.
Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Tamarind City....1 Tamarind City	Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Poi City.... 2 Poi City

MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

ROUTE 1								ROUTE 2						
Leave Poi City	Ahi City	Dolphin Dr. & Banyan	Mango & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Pahoehoe & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal	Leave Terminal	Pahoehoe & Nene	Tamarind & Nene	Mango & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Nene	Ahi City	Arrive Poi City
M. 600	655	715	730	733	736	739	745	750	754	757	800	815	835	930
935	1030	1050	1105	1108	1111	1114	1120	1125	1129	1132	1135	1150	1210	105
M. 130	225	245	300	303	306	309	315	320	324	327	330	345	405	500
505	600	620	635	638	641	644	650	655	659	702	705	720	740	835

FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

TAMATRAN ROUTES 1 & 2 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 1 Eastbound: from Poi City to Tamarind City via Mahimahi Rd. & Banyan Tree Street	Route 2 Westbound: from Tamarind City to Poi City via Nene St. & Mahimahi Rd.
Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Tamarind City... 1 Tamarind City	Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Poi City... 2 Poi City

SATURDAYS SUNDAYS HOLIDAYS

	ROUTE 1								ROUTE 2						
	Leave Poi City	Ahi City	Dolphin Dr. & Banyan	Mango & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Pahoehoe & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal	Leave Terminal	Pahoehoe & Nene	Tamarind & Nene	Mango & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Nene	Ahi City	Arrive Poi City
A.M.	730	825	845	900	903	906	909	915	920	924	927	930	945	1005	1100
P.M.	1105	1200	1220	1235	1238	1241	1244	1250	1255	1259	102	105	120	140	235
	240	335	355	410	413	416	419	425	430	434	437	440	455	515	610
	630	725	745	800	803	806	809	815	820	824	827	830	845	905	1000
	1005	1100	1120	1135	1138	1141	1144	1150	1155	1159	1202	1205	1220	1240	135

FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

TAMATRAN ROUTES 3 & 4 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 3 Westbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Dolphin Drive . . . . . 3 Tamarind West

Route 4 Eastbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Tamarind City . . . . . 4 Tamarind East

MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

	ROUTE 3					ROUTE 4					
	Leave Terminal	Pahoehoe & Nene	Tamarind & Nene	Mango & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Banyan	Mango & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Pahoehoe & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal
A.M.	630	634	637	640	655	700	715	718	721	724	730
	735	739	742	745	800	805	820	823	826	829	835
	840	844	847	850	905	910	925	928	931	934	940
	945	949	952	955	1010	1015	1030	1033	1036	1039	1045
	1100	1104	1107	1110	1125	1130	1145	1148	1151	1154	1200
P.M.	1205	1209	1212	1215	1230	1235	1250	1253	1256	1259	105
	110	114	117	120	135	140	155	158	201	204	210
	225	229	232	235	250	255	310	313	316	319	325
	330	334	337	340	355	400	415	418	421	424	430
	435	439	442	445	500	505	520	523	526	529	535
	540	544	547	550	605	610	625	628	631	634	640
	645	649	652	655	710	715	730	733	736	739	745
	800	804	807	810	825	830	845	848	851	854	900
	905	909	912	915	930	935	950	953	956	959	1005
	1010	1014	1017	1020	1035	1040	1055	1058	1101	1103	1109

FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

TAMATRAN ROUTES 3 & 4 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 3 Westbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Dolphin Drive . . . . . 3 Tamarind West

Route 4 Eastbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Tamarind City . . . . . 4 Tamarind East

SATURDAYS SUNDAYS HOLIDAYS

	ROUTE 3					ROUTE 4					
	Leave Terminal	Pahoehoe & Nene	Tamarind & Nene	Mango & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Nene	Dolphin Dr. & Banyan	Mango & Banyan	Tamarind & Banyan	Pahoehoe & Banyan	Airport	Arrive Terminal
A.M.	800	804	807	810	825	830	845	848	851	854	900
	905	909	912	915	930	935	950	953	956	959	1005
	1010	1014	1017	1020	1035	1040	1055	1058	1101	1104	1110
	1115	1119	1122	1125	1140	1.45	1200	1203	1206	1209	1215
P.M.	1230	1234	1237	1240	1255	100	115	118	121	124	130
	135	139	142	145	200	205	220	223	226	229	235
	240	244	247	250	305	310	325	328	331	334	340
	345	349	352	355	410	415	430	433	436	439	445
	450	454	457	500	515	520	535	538	541	544	550
	555	559	602	605	620	625	640	643	646	649	655
	710	714	717	720	735	740	745	748	751	754	800
	805	809	812	815	830	835	850	853	856	859	905
	910	914	917	920	935	940	955	958	1001	1004	1010
	1015	1019	1022	1025	1040	1045	1100	1103	1106	1109	1115
	1120	1124	1127	1130	1145	1150	1205	1208	1211	1214	1220

FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

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GREATER TAMARIND CITY

II

77

EXERCISES - BUS SCHEDULE

Use your Tamatran bus schedules and your maps of Mahimahi and Tamarind City to help you answer the following questions.

1. How much does it cost to ride the bus from Tamarind City to Poi City?

2. How much does it cost to ride the bus from Ahi City to Dolphin Drive?

3. How much does it cost to make a round trip between Poi City and Ahi City?

4. How much does it cost to make a round trip between the airport and Barracuda Beach Park?

5. What time does the first bus leave Poi City for Tamarind City on Tuesday?

6. What time will you arrive at Tamarind and Banyan if you take the second city-wide bus from Dolphin Drive on Saturday?

7. You are in Ahi City. You have a plane flight at 9:15 Wednesday. Which bus do you catch?

8. You live in Tamarind City on Dolphin Drive. You want to be at the bank on Friday at 11:00. Which bus do you catch?

9. You live in Ahi City. You want to meet your friend in Tamarind City at Barracuda Park at 10:00 Saturday morning. Which bus do you catch?

10. Which direction does the Eastbound bus travel?

    Which direction does the Westbound bus travel?

11. You want to go to the library around 9:30 Saturday morning. You live in Tamarind City east of the electric company. Which bus do you catch?

12. a. The next state holiday is on Monday. You live in the Hibiscus Court Apts. You are going to spend the day on the beach at Ahi City. What time can you catch the earlies bus for Ahi?

    b. What time will you arrive at Ahi City?

c. What time is the last bus back to Tamarind?

d. If you have to be home by 10:00 p.m., which bus do you have to take?

e. About what time will you get home?

f. What destination sign will be on the bus to Ahi City?

g. What destination sign will be on the bus to Tamarind?

13. About how long does it take to get from Poi City to the airport?

14. About how long does it take to get from Mango Blvd. and Nene St. to Ahi City?

15. The bus company decides to have the first Route 1 Eastbound bus leave Poi City at 7:15 on Saturday. You arrive at the bus stop in Poi at 7:25 on Saturday. When you find out the bus schedule is changed, you complain to the company. Can the bus company change the bus schedule without telling anyone?

More Practice

If you need more practice reading a bus schedule, try these questions.

1. How much does it cost to go from Tamarind City to Poi City?

2. Does it cost 25 cents to go from Ahi City to Tamarind City?

3. How much does it cost to make a round trip between Poi City and Tamarind City?

4. Does it cost 25 cents to make a round trip between Ahi City and the airport?

5. When does the first bus #1 leave Poi City on Tuesday?

6. What time does the third bus #2 leave the terminal on Saturday?

7. What time does the third bus #4 reach Mango and Banyan on Wednesday?

8. You live in the Hibiscus Court Apartments. You must be in Poi City at 3 pm on Sunday. Which bus do you catch?

9. You are at the Tamarind Public Library. You must be at the airport at 1:30 pm on Monday. which bus do you catch?

10. What times can you catch bus #2 at Pahoehoe and Nene on Friday?

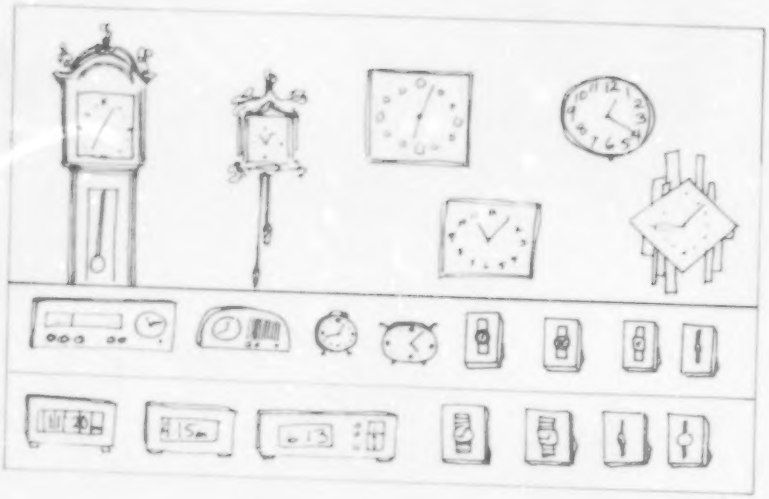
11. You live in the Hale Kai Apartments. You must be at Banyan Tree High School at 8 am on Monday. Which bus do you catch?

12. You are at Tamarind Insurance Company. Where do you catch the bus to go to Poi City?

13. How long does it take to go from Poi City to Ahi City?

14. How long does it take to go from Ahi City to the airport?

15. How long does it take to go from Maria's Women's Wear to Hibiscus Court Apartments?



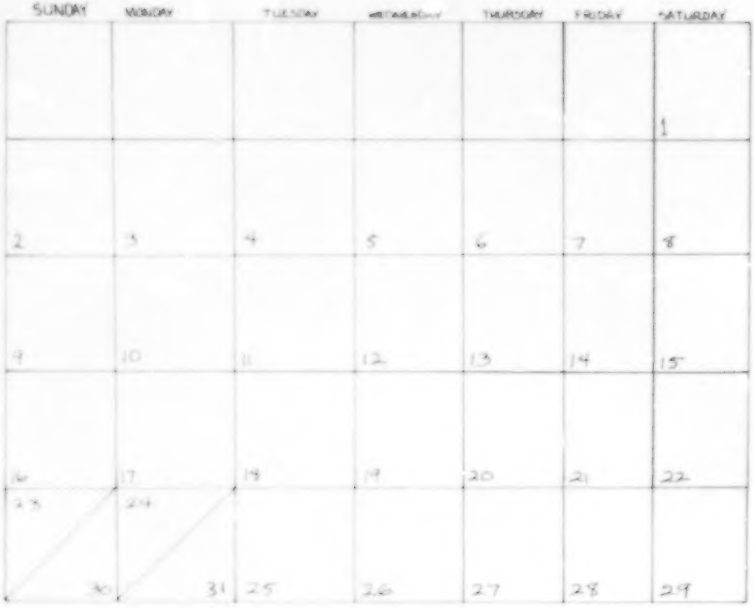
SHORT READINGS

1. In America time is very important. Most Americans have wristwatches s _ they always know what t _ _ _ it is. There are c _ _ _ _ _ _ in business offices, supermarkets, h _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ and schools. Children learn t _ tell time when they _ _ _ in elementary school. Parents _ _ _ _ _ give watches to their c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ as soon as the c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ learn to tell time.

2. There are 24 hours in a day. Every day has 24 h _ _ _ _.
We use a.m. when t _ _ time is between midnight _ _ _ noon.
The time between m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ and noon is morning. S _
a.m. means morning. We _ _ _ p.m. when the time _ _ between
noon and midnight. W _ divide p.m. into two p _ _ _ _. From
noon to six _ _ _ _ _ _ is the afternoon. From s _ _ o'clock
until midnight is t _ _ evening or night. So _._. means
afternoon or evening.

3. Virginia and Patty are at the beach. They are on the b _ _ _ _.
Patty is playing in t _ _ sand. Virginia is playing _ _ the
sand with Patty. T _ _ _ can stay at the b _ _ _ _ for one
hour. Virginia l _ _ _ _ at her watch. It _ _ 10:00 a.m.
They came t _ the beach at 9:30. T _ _ _ have to go home _ _
thirty minutes. They have t _ go home at 10:30 _._.

4. There are seven days in a week. On the calendar the f _ _ _
day of the week _ _ Sunday. The first day _ _ work is Monday.
Many p _ _ _ _ _ think of Monday as t _ _ first day of the
w _ _ _. Monday through Friday is _ work week. Monday,
Tuesday, W _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, Thursday, and Friday are
w _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Saturday and Sunday are w _ _ _ _ _ _ days.



5. Every week has a weekend. Some people work on w _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Some people relax on w _ _ _ _ _ _ _. They go to the b _ _ _ _. Some people take food t _ the beach for a p _ _ _ _ _. Some people have picnics _ _ the parks. Many people l _ _ _ weekends. Sometimes a holiday c _ _ _ _ on Monday. Then we h _ _ _ a three-day weekend. Sometimes _ holiday comes on Friday. T _ _ _ we have a three-day w _ _ _ _ _ _, too.

6. Sunday is the first day of the week. Sunday is the last d _ _ of the weekend. Some p _ _ _ _ _ go to church on S _ _ _ _ _. In Hawaii the stores _ _ _ open on Sunday. Many p _ _ _ _ _ go shopping on Sunday. S _ _ _ people just relax on S _ _ _ _ _.

7. Monday is the second day of the week. It is the first w _ _ _ _ _. Some people do not l _ _ _ Monday. They do not l _ _ _ to go back to w _ _ _ after the weekend. Some p _ _ _ _ say Monday is "blue M _ _ _ _." "Blue Monday" means Monday _ _ a sad day. Sometimes b _ _ _ is a color for s _ _ _ _ _.

8. There are twelve months in a year. The first month of t _ _ year is January. The l _ _ _ month of the year _ _ December. The word January _ _ from a Latin word, J _ _ _ _. Janus was a god _ _ doors. Janus had two f _ _ _ _. One face looked ahead _ _ _ one face looked back. T _ _ first month is named f _ _ Janus because he could l _ _ _ ahead to a new y _ _ _ and he could look b _ _ _ to the old year.

9. February is the second month of the year. It has twenty-eight days. D _ _ _ _ _ Leap Years February has _ _ extra day. So during L _ _ _ Years February has twenty-nine d _ _ _. Leap Years come every f _ _ _ years. The last Leap Y _ _ _ was in 1976. When w _ _ _ the next Leap Year b _? The next Leap Year w _ _ _ be in 1980.

10. There are four seasons in a year. The four seasons are w _ _ _ _ _, spring, summer, fall. Autumn _ _ another name for the f _ _ _ season. Some people call t _ _ fall season autumn. On t _ _ mainland, winter is the c _ _ _ _ _ _ part of the year. W _ _ _ _ _ lasts from December to F _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Spring is the next s _ _ _ _ _. It starts in March _ _ _ ends in May. Summer s _ _ _ _ _ in June and ends _ August. Fall starts in S _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. In Hawaii we don't h _ _ _ four seasons. We have t _ _ seasons--the rainy season _ _ _ the rest of the y _ _ _. The rainy season usually c _ _ _ _ during the winter months. M _ _ _ people like Hawaii because t _ _ _ _ are not four seasons. T _ _ weather is never too h _ _ or too cold.

SHORT READINGS

1. In America time is very important. Most Americans have wristwatches so they always know what time it is. There are clocks in business offices, supermarkets, hospitals and schools. Children learn to tell time when they are in elementary school. Parents often give watches to their children as soon as the children learn to tell time.

2. There are 24 hours in a day. Every day has 24 hours. We use a.m. when the time is between midnight and noon. The time between midnight and noon is morning. So a.m. means morning. We use p.m. when the time is between noon and midnight. We divide p.m. into two parts. From noon to six o'clock is the afternoon. From six o'clock until midnight is the evening or night. So p.m. means afternoon or evening.

3. Virginia and Patty are at the beach. They are on the beach. Patty is playing in the sand. Virginia is playing in the sand with Patty. They can stay at the beach for one hour. Virginia looks at her watch. It is 10:00 a.m. They came to the beach at 9:30. They have to go home in thirty minutes. They have to go home at 10:30 a.m.

4. There are seven days in a week. On the calendar the first day of the week is Sunday. The first day of work is Monday. Many people think of Monday as the first day of the week. Monday through Friday is a work week. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are weekdays. Saturday and Sunday are weekend days.

5. Every week has a weekend. Some people work on weekends. Some people relax on weekends. They go to the beach. Some people take food to the beach for a picnic. Some people have picnics in the parks. Many people like weekends. Sometimes a holiday comes on Monday. Then we have a three-day weekend. Sometimes a holiday comes on Friday. Then we have a three-day weekend, too.

6. Sunday is the first day of the week. Sunday is the last day of the weekend. Some people go to church on Sunday. In Hawaii the stores are open on Sunday. Many people go shopping on Sunday. Some people just relax on Sunday.

7. Monday is the second day of the week. It is the first workday. Some people do not like Monday. They do not like to go back to work after the weekend. Some people say Monday is "blue Monday." "Blue Monday" means Monday is a sad day. Sometimes blue is a color for sadness.

8. There are twelve months in a year. The first month of the year is January. The last month of the year is December. The word January is from a Latin word, Janus. Janus was a god of doors. Janus had two faces. One face looked ahead and one face looked back. The first month is named for Janus because he could look ahead to the new year and he could look back to the old year.

9. February is the second month of the year. It has twenty-eight days. During Leap Years February has an extra day. So during Leap Years February has twenty-nine days. Leap Years come every four years. The last Leap Year was in 1976. When will the next Leap Year be? The next Leap Year will be in 1980.

10. There are four seasons in a year. The four seasons are winter, spring, summer, fall. Autumn is another name for the fall season. Some people call the fall season autumn. On the mainland, winter is the coldest part of the year. Winter lasts from December to February. Spring is the next season. It starts in March and ends in May. Summer starts in June and ends in August. Fall starts in September. In Hawaii we don't have four seasons. We have two seasons--the rainy season and the rest of the year. The rainy season usually comes during the winter months. Many people like Hawaii because there are not four seasons. The weather is never too hot or too cold.

SUZIE AND ALICE*

Suzie and Alice are sisters. They work in Tamarind City. Alice is waiting for Suzie. Suzie is in the bedroom. They are going to be late for work. Alice is angry. She doesn't like to be late. Suzie calls to Alice, "Just a minute, Alice. I'm coming. I'll be ready in no time. I'm combing my hair."

Alice is very angry. She is always on time. She calls to Suzie, "Hurry up, Suzie. You're always late. Comb your hair on your own time. It's time to go! We're going to miss the bus."

"Oh, Alice, you're always in a hurry," Suzie replies. "You never have time to pass the time of day with anyone."

"Well," says Alice. "Maybe I'm behind the times, but I think being on time is important."

"Just relax, Alice," Suzie calls. "You're working overtime tonight, so it will be a long day."

"That's right, I'm being paid time and a half, too. Hurry up, Suzie, let's go!"

"All right," says Suzie. "I'm ready."

"Well, you sure take your time. Why are you so dressed up?" asks Alice.

"The time is ripe for Ben to notice me. I hope he'll show up today. Come on Alice. We're going to be late."

*The definitions for time expressions are in your reference manual.

COMPREHENSION

Choose the sentence which means the same as the original sentence. (Tr5)

1. Suzie and Alice are sisters.

   a. Suzie is older than Alice.
   b. Suzie is related to Alice.
   c. Alice is older than Suzie.

2. I'll be ready in no time.

   a. I'm almost ready.
   b. I don't have time.
   c. I'm late.

3. She is always on time.

   a. She is never late.
   b. She is early.
   c. She is late.

4. Maybe I'm behind the times.

   a. Perhaps I'm late.
   b. Perhaps I'm old-fashioned.
   c. Perhaps I'm in a hurry.

5. You will have a long day.

   a. You must work more hours than usual.
   b. You must get up early.
   c. You must work twice as long as usual.

6. "You are dressed up" means

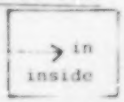
   a. you are dressed.
   b. you are dressed more formally than usual.
   c. you are dressed so you look tall.

7. To "show up" means

   a. to see a movie.
   b. to be present.
   c. to be sick.

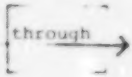
MORE PREPOSITIONS

into



into indicates movement; when the movement ends the person or thing is in something or inside.

1. She is walking into the bank.
2. He is driving into the city.
3. They moved into an apartment.

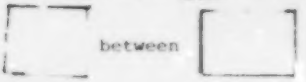


through indicates movement which does not end at a particular place.

1. The bus goes through the town. (The bus continues its journey.)
2. He walked through the park. (He continued walking.)
3. The car went through the window.

from indicates movement away; from is often used with to.

1. Where are you from?
2. I'm from Korea.
3. The bus runs from Poi City to Tamarind City.
4. The letter is from her sister.
5. He traveled from Tamarind City to Poi City.



between indicates a place in time or space.

The bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City.

Jake's Bar is between the bakery and the auto supply company.
(Tr6)

More Exercises With Prepositions

Read the sentences. Look at the pictures. Each picture has four sentences. Choose all the sentences that tell about the picture.

1. a. She is walking through the park.
   b. She is walking between the park.
   c. She is walking in the park.
   d. She is walking at the park.

2. a. He is running from the airport to the hotel.
   b. He is running from the hotel to the airport.
   c. He is running to the airport from the hotel.
   d. He is to the airport.

3. a. The bakery is between the bar and the auto supply shop.
   b. Jake's Bar is through the bakery.
   c. Jake's Bar is between the bakery and the auto supply shop.
   d. The bar is between the bakery and the auto supply shop.

4. a. The car went to the window.
   b. The car went through the window.
   c. He drove the car through the window.
   d. The car went between the window.

5. a. The lion is walking toward the zoo.
   b. The lion is walking through the zoo.
   c. The lion is walking to the zoo.
   d. The lion is walking from the zoo to the park.

6. a. The drug store is from the pet shop to the restaurant.
   b. The restaurant is between the drug store and the pet shop.
   c. Nguyen's Drug Store is between the restaurant.
   d. Nguyen's Drug Store is between the restaurant and the pet shop.

RECOGNITION EXERCISES

Exercise 1

_____	It's 10:00.	It's 11:00.
_____	It's 12:30	It's 12:30
_____	It's one o'clock	It's one-thirty
_____	It's 3:00	It's 3:00.
_____	It's 6:15	It's 6:00.
_____	It's 7:00 p.m.	It's 7:00 p.m.
_____	It's 8:00 a.m.	It's 8:00 a.m.
_____	It's 3:30 p.m.	It's 3:30 a.m.
_____	It's 7:15 p.m.	It's 7:15 p.m.
_____	It's 2:30 p.m.	It's 2:30 a.m.
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct

Exercise 2

_____	What time is it?	What day is it?
_____	What's her name?	What's her name?
_____	Where does he live?	Where does she live?
_____	What time is it?	What time is it?
_____	What day is today?	What day is today?
_____	Where is the bus?	There is the bus.
_____	Where are you going?	Where are you going?
_____	What are you doing?	What are you doing?
_____	What is his name?	What is her name?
_____	What day is it?	What time is it?
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct

Exercise 3

_____	We will.	We're well.
_____	They're well.	They're well.
_____	He is sick.	She is sick.
_____	a.m. care	p.m. care.
_____	It's 2:30.	It's 12:30.
_____	It's 12:30.	It's 12:30.
_____	Let's go.	Let's go.
_____	It's 1:00.	It's 11:00.
_____	It's 10:30.	It's 1:30.
_____	It's 2:15.	It's 2:13.
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct

Exercise 4

_____	He is in the bank.	He is at the bank.
_____	She is walking.	She is working.
_____	He's late.	He's late.
_____	They're here.	They're here.
_____	They're there.	They're here.
_____	It's 10:30 p.m.	It's 10:30 p.m.
_____	It's 12:35 a.m.	It's 12:35.
_____	It's 5:05	It's 5:05
_____	It's 3:15 p.m.	It's 3:15 a.m.
_____	It's 4:00 a.m.	It's 4:00 a.m.
time: _____ sec.		_____% correct